THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

Laying the Foundation for Greater Shanghai

The "Return" Of Wu Pei-fu
An Interview

The Houses We Live In Out Here

By Tom Doyle

Another Shipping Board Wrangle

許密勒報

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1926

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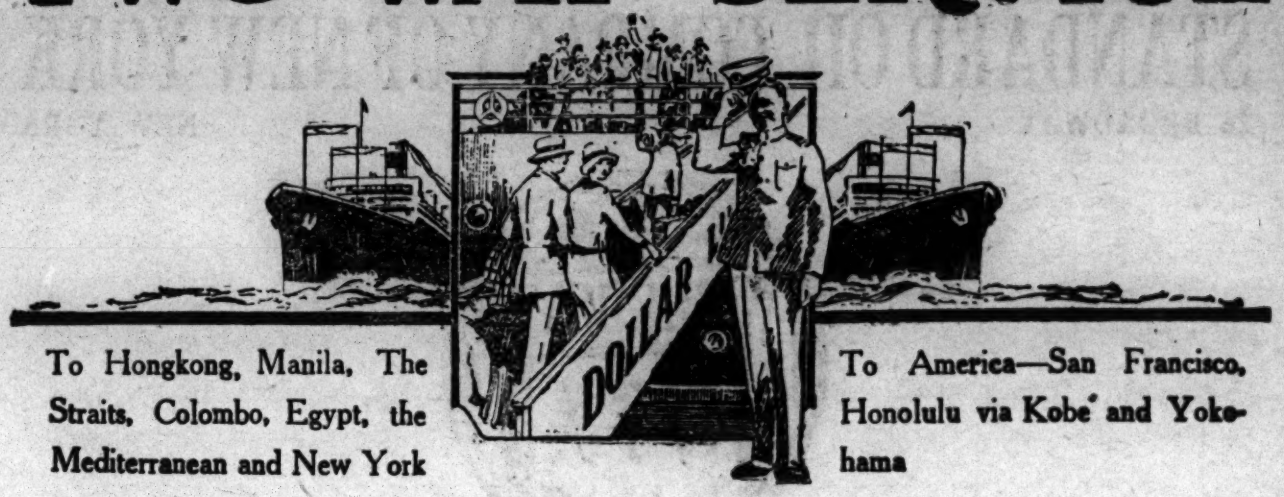

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Formerly Millard's Review

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LAYING THE FOUNDATION FOR GREATER SHANGHAI

A SINGLE municipality in fact as well as in name, the Woosung and Shanghai Commercial Area made its debut on May 4, when Marshal Sun Chuan-fang formally took over its directorship at Lunghwa, with Doctor V. K. Ting as colleague and second in charge. Thus, after years of argument pro and con, the latter, it is suspected, being a large and prosperous semi-official community which has waxed fat on doubtful revenues, the first step has made taken in the consolidation of Shanghai's heterogenous communities into a municipal whole and the vision of a great man who foresaw a Greater Shanghai holds forth promise of attainment. It has been realized for a long time, both by foreigners and by Chinese, that Shanghai's aimless growth from a mere port of entry on the China coast to a commanding position in world commerce requires the guidance and control of an expert organization, specially created for that purpose and based upon sound economic principles rather than upon the political expediency of the moment. That this need is fully recognized by Marshal Sun is evident in his inaugural address, wherein he stated, "There is no use talking about patriotism without supporting the words with action. Nor is action important unless it means reconstruction. China is lacking in neither resources nor men but there is a lack of initiative. Nothing can be accomplished unless someone undertakes to do things. I have come personally to start this municipal government because it must be done and there is no use waiting. We can all notice the differences between the Settlement and our territory. The settlements are clean and orderly and everything is arranged according to system. We have much to learn from their example and we should arrange our own municipality so that it is as good as the system in the settlements." In the foregoing lines Marshal Sun has set an example to vacillating Chinese officaldom and in the appointment as colleague and actual administrator of the new municipality, of Dr. Ting he has backed his words with the action he speaks of, for Dr. Ting is no politician. Being a noted scientist and an industrial leader of no small ability it is difficult to envisage this man engaged in anything but constructive work, work founded upon the rock of sound economic principle wherein petty politics have little chance to flourish. Furthermore, in his maiden speech as director if the Woosung and Shanghai Commercial Area, the Marshal must have given a sudden shock to certain of the radically inclined who have been shouting for the immediate abolition of the settlements and the abrogation of all foreign rights and privileges. In his words, "We have much to learn from their ex-

ample and should arrange our own municipality so that it is as good as the system in the settlements," the Marshal uttered the keynote of a new era which he is ushering in for this metropolis of the Orient, an era of progress and fair play, of give and take, of evolution rather than revolution, and the entire community waits with the keenest interest the next and inevitable development in the evolution of Greater Shanghai, the undoubted goal of the Chinese leader as it is of every right-minded foreign resident.

IN view of present developments the past history and possible future trend of the Greater Shanghai movement are of more than passing interest to us all. To locate the exact date and author of the Greater Shanghai inspiration is a task which for many excellent reasons is best left alone. It is correct to state however, that in its full scope it is of comparatively recent origin and that its inception is due to the clear vision of an extremely small group of men who were able to tear away the unessentials and reduce the Shanghai problem to a common denominator of trade expediency while at the same time making due allowances for time worn custom and inevitable racial prejudice which complicate both sides of the question. Marshal Sun Chuan-fang is a man blessed with a mind which works along straight lines and is endowed with vision tempered with much common sense, so there is reason to believe that he sees the entire Shanghai problem eye to eye with those who first became inspired with the greatness of the port.

IN its bare essentials, the problem confronting Dr. Ting as active administrator of the Chinese municipality and the potential head of a Greater Shanghai is simply a matter of uniting, or rather co-ordinating the four vital interests of the port into one economic force. These interests are those of the Chinese municipality, the two settlements, and the harbor, the latter being the most important member of Shanghai's body, and as is often the case, the most neglected, for while the area can very well get along for many years with government as it now is or even in a worse condition by far, the river must be kept open and must be constantly improved to keep apace with the growing demands of trade if Shanghai is to continue to expand rather than retrogress into the limbo of forgotten ports. As an abstract problem of government, Shanghai is in its entirely a purely domestic problem of the Chinese. Getting down to the bed rock of fact, the two foreign councils in the area are purely Chinese organs, more so in fact than Marshal Sun's newly created municipal government, for they are based upon and recognize the authority of Peking while the Marshal's attitude toward his nominal superiors still remains to be clearly defined. The Whangpoo Conservancy Board, although manned and controlled in part by foreign interests, is another Chinese governmental body and functions as such under the authority of Peking, the more efficiently perhaps since it is of vital importance to foreign shipping and therefore has been kept apart from political strife. But considerations other than those of legality and logic cloud the question and block the path of the pioneers of the Greater Shanghai movement, and it is with these facts, disagreeable enough many of them, that the new administration has to deal.

FROM Marshal Sun's statement regarding following the examples of the foreign municipalities in government one is encouraged to believe that it is his intention to put his own house in order before attempting further progress. That is a matter requiring a surprisingly short time, however, in the event of his new officials putting their full energies to the task. Then, given a position of actual equality in efficient municipal administration with their foreign neighbors it will be opportune for the Chinese to seriously broach the subject of unifying Shanghai into one solid city, and then will be the time for cool heads and judicially inclined minds to assert themselves on both sides lest all plans come to naught. In the first place, it had better be realized by all concerned, better now than later, that not for many, many years will it be practicable to discuss the utter rendition of the foreign settlements at Shanghai. They are the growth of years of natural development of trade. They were established for a real purpose, the furtherance of trade, and they have yet to see their usefulness outlived. These settlements were established by a wise old taotai and a long-headed British Consul, later on backed up by an American Consul of no mean ability, to furnish certain facilities to foreign trade intercourse with China that the Chinese were unable at that time to create. To their councils were delegated certain powers of and by the Chinese Government for the benefit of its own trade with the foreign powers, and as that trade has developed, so inextricably has it become entangled with the municipal governments of the settlements that it would be to invite calamity upon the city to undertake the abolition of municipal control as practised today by the two councils. That the Chinese will eventually win to control of these areas is inevitable, but to predicate the development of Greater Shanghai upon the destruction of the fruits of long years of hard labor on the part of foreigners and Chinese alike in developing these municipal governments into their present form is to condemn it to impotence at the outset.

BUT while opposition to the last ditch on the part of foreigners and Chinese alike would meet an attempt to wring from them the surrender of their lawful municipal rights, there is every reason to believe that there would be but little opposition to the superimposition of another municipal or common council, over and above them all to represent all the component parts of Greater Shanghai from Woosung to Minghong, on both sides of the river, a super-government which would function in all matters pertaining to the common welfare of the several districts involved and at the same time leaving purely local affairs to the councils as at present established. It is possible to visualize the ratepayers of the International Settlement even voluntarily delegating certain of their vested rights to such a body, constituted with their assistance, for while it is one thing to contemplate the forcible seizure of hard won rights, it is quite another matter to give serious consideration to the advisability of delegating those rights to an agent in the interest of the common welfare. The temper of the foreign residents at Shanghai is one of reasonableness, of a realization of the justice of sober Chinese aspirations when divorced from the unreasonableness of radical agents of destruction, and in this frame of mind it is more than likely that once Dr. Ting has cleaned up Chapei he will find that at several points of intimate contact it will be immediately possible for him to commence the gradual unification of municipal effort at Shanghai.

AS Shanghai's life blood is trade, it is here that Chinese and foreign interests first touch, and in fact, in every department of governmental activity, the motivating force is trade, a trade which

depends upon water transport at Shanghai as it does in other port in the world, and if ever a harbor cried for attention from all and sundry who are concerned no with it, that harbor is Shanghai's. The Whangpoo Conservancy Board has been singled out for attacks in recent days by Chinese who would have it abolished, who would expel the foreign engineers and place it under a purely Chinese control. The merits of the scheme are debatable, but its impracticability is not. Rather is the development of the harbor, the clearance of a really deep channel from the ocean to Minhong, the construction of suitable dockage factilities, and provision for competent control the first subject which should appeal, both to Chinese and foreign authorities alike, as the first point of consolidation of enterprise. The Conservancy Board requires, not rendition to anyone, it is already Chinese, but amplifying into a true harbor control, backed by every government resource in the Shanghai area, and power to enforce its requirements without fear or favor. The entire Shanghai section is cut by canals which carry an uncounted but very large proportion of the city's commerce. Through neglect many of them have become unfit for use and all of them are in urgent need of dredging. Their navigability is more important to the Chinese than to the foreigners, if such can be possible, and here is another matter for joint action, through the Conservancy Board perhaps, but in any case, action rather than futile words.

Communications between the settlements and the surrounding districts are of more importance to theChinese than to foreign residents and are, in the case of municipal roads, an old bone of contention. But for reasonably minded men there is little in the problem of roads and telephones which seems unsurmountable. In fact the telephone companies stole a march on the rest of the community last February and got their heads together in a working arrangement which, while it lacks much which would improve it, is at least a long stride toward co-operation and efficiency. Municipal power is already in use in Chapei. It seems entirely possible for an interchange of stock to consolidate the electricity problem into one central organization and the same thing applies to water supplies. The sanitation of Shanghai is a matter of immediate grave concern to all interests. The port's reputation among health officers is anything but commendable and it is clearly a problem which cannot be confined to separate municipal authorities, for disease germs respect no boundaries save those erected by effective quarantine laws. A world port with several distinct police forces is another anachronism which should be tolerated no longer than circumstances dictate. Foreigners are resident all through the Chinese municipal area. The great bulk of the settlement populations are Chinese. It is only common sense to look ahead to an early date when by some arrangement, probably interchange of personnel under a central authority, Chinese officers will be found in numbers on the settlement forces and foreign officers will function in the Chinese sections. Shanghai's crime statistics are unpleasant reading, but so long as a criminal gains comparative sanctuary by stepping across an imaginary line from one district into another, there is little hope for improvement, and as the port grows, crime keeps apace if not ahead.

MARSHAL Sun has called Dr. Ting to a man's sized job. But if he can unite his Chinese district—and out of it build a modern, well-governed municipality, the final task of consolidating Shanghai into one really great city under a strong municipal administration will be comparatively easy, for men willing and anxious to accomplish that purpose are waiting, ready to put their shoulders to the wheel when called. In creating the Shanghai and Woosung Commercial Area, Marshal Sun Chuan-fang wrote his name into Chinese history in indelible characters, for it is not the soldiers who live in the annals of China, and in recognizing the rights of Shanghai to special treatment as becomes a world port, he won the right to be called a statesman. He came here an unknown soldier of fortune. May he go down into history as the builder of Greater Shanghai.

ANOTHER SHIPPING BOARD WRANGLE

THE recent sale of the five "President" liners, owned by the U. S. Government, and operated by the Admiral-Oriental Line, to the Dollar interests, seems to have stirred up another row in Congress somewhat similar to that which developed following the sale of the boats operated by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to the Dollar interests last year. Although details are not available, reports in the Manila and Tokyo American papers are to the effect that Senator McNary of Oregon has protested on the grounds that the sale of the Admiral-Oriental Line boats to the Dollar interests would create a monopoly on the Pacific "which would be detrimental to the Northwest since the Dollar interests are located principally in California." It is also reported that Senator McNary has charged that the Shipping Board had failed to consider another bid which supposedly has been made by Seattle interests for the ships. As a result of Senator McNary's protest, the Shipping Board, according to report, has delayed consummation of the sale and is awaiting a ruling from the Department of Justice as to whether a resolution introduced in the Senate by the Oregon Senator, can force the Shipping Board to advertise once more for bids.

ACCORDING to Section 5 of the Shipping Act of 1920, and amended in 1922, the Shipping Board is authorized and directed to sell the vessels as soon as practicable, consistent with good business methods, at public or private competitive sale after appraisement and due advertisement, to persons who are citizens of the United States. The Act further states that such sale shall be made at such prices and on such terms and conditions as the Shipping Board may prescribe. According to the foregoing it would seem that the Shipping Board is fully empowered to sell any of the boats which are now being operated by that body. The opinion is expressed, in a discussion of the subject by the *Manila Bulletin*, that the action by Senator McNary, regardless of the results in respect to the recent sale, may have the effect of speeding up the dissolution of the Shipping Board and the turning over of all government-owned ships to the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

SINCE Senator McNary hails from the state of Oregon and knowing something about the rivalries of the ports of Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, not to mention Los Angeles, over Pacific trade and shipping, there is a possibility that his action in respect to the sale of the Admiral-Oriental Line boats to the Dollar interests may be based upon this rivalry. These various cities on the U. S. Pacific coast have feelings toward each other

somewhat akin to the relations of Chinese Tuchuns and often national interests are obscured by petty rivalries. While it is true that the sale of the Admiral-Oriental line ships to the Dollar interests will give the Dollars a monopoly of American passenger and cargo transportation on the Pacific it will not give them a monopoly of all shipping on the Pacific by any possible stretch of the imagination. In addition to the American shipping on the Pacific we have the Japanese and the (British) Canadian Pacific Ocean Services. While the British line does not enter an American port, it does enter the nearby Canadian ports and through direct railway communication with the Atlantic seaboard is enabled to give service for passengers and freight which is just as rapid and comfortable as that offered by the Admiral-Oriental line. As for the Japanese ships they parallel both the American lines leading from San Francisco and Seattle. Since there is no power in the world which can compel an American citizen to use an American steamship line when he travels or ships merchandise, we can see no grounds for apprehension in respect to a Dollar monopoly. The Dollars are now operating a round-the-world service which touches at Shanghai, but we notice that Americans do not always patronize it when traveling home by way of Europe. A great many of them do, but many use the British, German and French steamers. Exactly the same situation applies in crossing the Pacific. Most of the Americans who cross the Pacific now use the American boats, but unless these boats offer a better service, we know of no possible power that can force them to continue using the American lines as long as the Japanese and British offer competing services. The United States will never possess a shipping service on the Pacific unless it places that service in the control of a corporation financially able to keep it going at the highest possible point of efficiency. Splitting the business up and placing it in the control of small competing companies simply amounts to playing into the hands of competition. For these reasons and others that might be mentioned, we are of opinion that this fear of an American shipping monopoly on the Pacific is nothing more than pure bunkum, for as stated in the foregoing, just as soon as the Dollars fail to give good service, there is nothing to prevent the Americans and everybody else who use Pacific ships, from transferring their business to the non-American lines.

HOW THEY GOVERN THE EX-RUSSIAN CONCESSION

IN many ways the city of Hankow, popularly known as the "Pittsburgh" of Asia, resembles Shanghai. It has a Bund or waterfront along the Yangtsze which is practically as imposing as the Shanghai Bund. Instead of having an International Settlement, Hankow is made up of separate municipilities, British, French, Japanese, Chinese city, and then there are the municipalities which were formerly controlled by the Germans and Russians. When China declared war on Germany, the Chinese took over the German concession and are still running it under some sort of a military-police administration. Neither Chinese nor foreign residents of the concession have any voice in the administration of the area. But in the former Russian Concession conditions are different. It is not known how the method of government was worked out or who was responsible for it but the Ex-Russian Concession is administered by a Municipal Council composed of three Chinese and three foreigners and the director or Chairman or Mayor, whatever he is called, is a Chinese. Of the three foreign members of the municipal council, two are British and one is Russian. The method of government in the Ex-Russian Concession works so well that a recent foreign visitor to Hankow heard only praise of the administration of the area and in view of the satisfactory experiences a similar method of administration is being advocated by the foreign residents and property owners of the Ex-German Concession. The Ex-Russian Concession in Hankow is the only municipality in the city that has asphalt streets and as a result it is the cleanest section of the city. The streets were paved by the Russians several years ago but they are being kept up to the satisfaction of all by the present government, which, as previously mentioned, is made up of three foreigners and three Chinese with a Chinese Director. Because this system works satisfactorily in Hankow is naturally no reason that it might work satisfactorily in Shanghai, but we offer this information for the relief of those who may be feeling nervous as a result of the recent action of the Shanghai rate-payers in voting in favor of the addition of three Chinese members to a Municipal Council which contains nine foreigners with a foreign Chairman.

THE TOBACCO FARMERS AND THE MILITARISTS

THERE are two important tobacco producing sections of China, one being located in the vicinity of Hsuchow in Honan Province and the other in the territory about Erhshihlipu in Shantung. The value of the tobacco crop produced in Honan Province probably amounts to $4,000,000 a year and in Shantung to more than $5,000,000 a year. We mean by this that these sums are annually paid out to the farmers of these two districts by the Chinese and foreign cigarette companies which maintain factories in China. Under normal conditions the tobacco crops are purchased in the month of September. We are not familiar with the situation in Shantung, but owing to the disturbed political conditions in Honan last fall it was not possible for the tobacco buyers to purchase or ship them out. Buying only started a few weeks ago and even though political conditions are somewhat settled, it is still difficult to obtain railway cars for shipping tobacco on account of the commandering of the freight cars and engines by the military. The result has been to impose a serious burden on the Chinese farmers who have been forced to hold their stocks with consequent deterioration. A Chinese farmer in discussing the situation with a foreign friend who recently visited the district, stated that the losses suffered by the tobacco producers was tremendous, but added that the situation might still be worse. "How?" queried the foreigner, who couldn't imagine anything worse than the large stocks of tobacco piled up awaiting shipment to market and deteriorating in the weather. "Well," explained the Chinese farmer, "if we had sold our crops last fall when they were first harvested, the military would have taken all of our money. Since we had no money the soldiers couldn't squeeze it out of us and they couldn't eat the tobacco."

THIS SUPERIORITY COMPLEX AND THE TROUBLE IT CAUSES!

A GROUP of foreign women were discussing the question of having their children take up the study of the Chinese language. One woman said, "Why, I wouldn't have my children waste their

time studying Chinese. I'm taking them to Paris next year so they can learn the French language." Another woman said, "I have lived in China for a dozen years and have gotten along without any knowledge of Chinese; I don't see why my children should study it and furthermore there are so many dialects that it would take a lifetime to master all of them, so what's the use?" Well, the result was that out of a group of approximately a dozen foreign women, all representative members of the community, there were only a few who considered a knowledge of the Chinese language of any particular benefit to their children. There were two or three women in the group, wives of missionaries, probably, who admitted that their children had learned to speak Chinese while the parents were residing in the interior. But they were more or less apologetic on the subject in view of the emphatic opinions of the majority which declared in effect that a knowledge of the Chinese language "was of no particular value."

THE foregoing, although only idle conversation at an afternoon tea, represents nevertheless, a pretty accurate cross-section of public opinion in most any of the Chinese treaty ports. These women, wives of foreign business and professional men who live in China and who, directly or indirectly obtain their livelihood from China, did not consider a knowledge of the Chinese language on the part of their children, a necessity. If they lived in any other country on the face of the globe, Germany, France, Italy, Russia, or even in Japan, they would require their children to study the language of the land of their residence. But in China, a land possessing a population of four hundred millions, practically a fourth of the entire population of the world, they do not consider it necessary to learn the language. We cite the foregoing incident as an example of the "superiority" complex, an attitude of mind which is responsible for much of the trouble now existing in the relations of Chinese and foreigners. We do not know how many May Thirty incidents will be required to complete the educative process, but obviously it is this sort of mental attitude which makes the Chinese more and more determined to break down the artificial barriers which protect the foreigners from Chinese jurisdiction and control.

THE PROPOSED MOTOR ROAD TO HANGCHOW

WHILE MR. FU SIAO-EN'S suggestion that the proposed Shanghai-Hangchow motor highway might be completed by the contribution of two hundred dollars from each of the five thousand private car owners at Shanghai elicited a certain amount of ribald criticism from one of the Shanghai newspapers, the plan, if fully developed, is perfectly feasible. No doubt there is hardly a one of Shanghai's motoring public who would contribute one cent to a government department for any purpose, but a government chartered private company would be a bird of a very different feather, with a substantial foreign interest and assurances of real protection. Although a good many people are unaware of it, the Shanghai-Hangchow motor-highway is partly built. There is a twenty-four mile stretch from Shanghai to Minghong and a ten mile line from Hangchow to Linping which is being extended fifteen miles further so that by autumn tourists may motor from the West Lake Hotel at Hangchow out to the bay to view the famous Hangchow "bore." That leaves about seventy-five miles to connect up, via Pinghu and Chapu through Changyen to the Minghang crossing. Mr. Fu's estimate of a million dollars being necessary to do the job must include a bridge at Minghang, a totally unnecessary structure at the present, as a flat boat ferry, propelled by the current will serve the purpose very nicely and bring the cost of the job down to somewhere in the neighborhood of six hundred thousand Mex. If Marshal Sun and Mr. Fu really are in earnest and desire foreign cooperation in this enterprise to the extent of organizing it on business lines and absorbing the companies now operating the approaches at both ends of the proposed line, they have every chance in the world of getting it. A clear road to a worth while place to drive to will be an irresistable bait.

Trade Opportunities

The following trade opportunities have been received by the U.S. Trade Commissioner, 3 Canton Road, Shanghai, from American business houses desiring to be placed in communication with local firms for the purposes noted. Further information regardiug them be obtained by application that office.

Portable Elevators and Piling Machines: Manufacturers of Portable Elevators, Tiering Machinery and Barrel Storage Racks (to be manipulated by hand, electric motor or hand and motor combined) are interested in the Chinese markct. Illustrated catalog on file.

Safety Egg Cartons: Manufacturers of Safety Egg Cartons wish to make connections in China.

Welded Steel Tubing: Manufacturers of Welded Steel Tubing wish to secure agents in China for the sale of their product. Samples (1" O.P., 18 gago and 7/8" O. D., 20 gage) of this company's welded tubing on display at this office.

Belt-Slackers: Manufacturers of Belt-Slackers wish to secure market for this commodity in China. Descriptive catalog on file.

Asbestos Cement Products: Manufacturers of Asbestos Cement Shingles, Unit Type Buildings, of Steel and Asbestos Cement Lumber, Flag Poles, Road Signs, Electroliers, Flood Light Standards. Septic Tanks, Terra Cotta Tile, etc., wish to enter the China market. Illustrated circular on file.

Flavoring Extracts: Manufacturers of Flavoring Extracts are desirous of securing an agent who would travel on a commission basis. Would consider jobber or wholesaler who would import and stock their products for sale to others. Price list on file.

Fuel Oil, Gasolene and Kerosene: New York importers and exporters have requested to be placed in touch with importers in China handling Fuel Oil, Gasoline and Kerosene, (shipment from Pacific Coast Ports).

Confectionery: Manufacturers of Candy Bars wish to make connections in China. Samples at this office.

Automotive Equipment: Export Managers for Automotive Equipment (Air Compressors, Bumpers, Lubricators, Head Lamps, Gear Shift Grip, etc.) are looking for agents in China. Illustrative and descriptive literature on file.

Dental Supplies: Exporters of Electric Amalgamators and Accessories, also of Inter-Dentalator (spool device for Dental Fioss), wish to appoint representatives in China, and are willing to assist such representatives in every way. Descriptive circular on file.

Automatic Electric and Gasolene Operated Pumps and Measuring and Filling Machines: Distributors of Automatic Electric and Gasoline Operated Pumps and Measuring and Filling Machines for farm and household use, are desirous of establishing contact with firms in China. They would prefer to correspond with established machinery houses, importing for their own account and for re-sale, rather than with a manufacturer's representative not carrying stock, but selling solely on commission. Descriptive literature on file.

The "Return" of Marshal Wu Pei-fu

IT is always interesting to meet a man after having heard and read about him for a considerable number of years. This has been the writer's experience in respect to Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

I think it was first in 1917 that I heard Wu Pei-fu's name mentioned in connection with the suppression of the Chang Hsun monarchist *coup*. As commander of the Third Division, Wu assisted in the defeat of General Chang Hsun who had started in life as *mafoo* or carriage driver for the Empress Dowager and who later through the favor of the Empress had been made a general. In the summer of 1917 Gen. Chang Hsun attempted to repay his debt of gratitude to his former Manchu mistress by placing the Boy Emperor on the Dragon Throne. Chang Hsun was successful for a week, but Wu Pei-fu saved the "Republic" by kicking the monarchist out. Thus his name became known and from then on has been printed in the newspapers and in recent years is always referred to when Chinese politics are discussed. Then in 1920 Wu "saved" the republic again by driving the pro-Japanese Anfu Club or clique out of the capital. Since that time Wu Pei-fu has been prominent in the internal politics of China and his name has gone beyond the boundaries of the country and appears frequently in the newspapers of the world.

A Recent Photo of the Chihli Leader

Therefore it was with mixed feelings that the writer a few days ago approached an interview with Marshal Wu Pei-fu in his headquarters in a ramshackle red brick building on the outskirts of Hankow. Through newspaper friends in Hankow the interview had been arranged in advance and was scheduled for 10 o'clock on Sunday morning. I was accompanied by the Chinese commissioner of foreign affairs and a Chinese newspaperman, it having been explained to me in advance that the services of both would be required on account of the difficulty in correctly interpreting the Marshal's peculiar Shantung dialect.

We were a few minutes late so were immediately ushered into a small waiting room in order that our arrival might be announced to the Marshal. Before we had an opportunity to sit down a medium-sized man entered the room, to announce, as I thought, that the Marshal would be ready to see us shortly. I was examining the artificial flowers in the cheap glass vases on the table and thinking what a pity to have such gaudy imitations on the table when there was such an abundance of beautiful genuine flowers in the yard outside, when the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs nudged me with his elbow and in a stage whisper said,

"His Excellency, the Marshal!"

I had not noticed any "Marshal" entering the room, so was considerably embarassed when the Commissioner turned me around and presented me to the medium-sized and somewhat scholarly appearing gentleman who had entered the room when we were first ushered in. He was wearing an ordinary dark-brown silk gown and the only military uniform in evidence was worn by the sentry outside the door.

It was Marshal Wu Pei-fu, a man of small stature, probably not more than five feet two or three inches in height and certainly not weighing more than 140 pounds. His hair, although closely cropped in the military fashion, is slightly brown and his mustache is decidedly reddish-brown while his eyes are very light brown. Marshal Wu probably has been photographed as often as the average Chinese general and that means a considerable number of times, but none of the pictures with gold and medal-decorated uniforms give any idea of the mild mannered scholarly appearing and acting man which is the real Wu Pei-fu. I suppose that in any other country in the world Wu Pei-fu would have been a teacher or a writer or something other than soldier. I have had many foreigners, especially Britishers tell me that Wu Pei-fu is one of the greatest military tacticians of all times and Rodney Gilbert who has known Wu for many years calls him China's most courageous soldier. Well, all I can say is that he doesn't look or act like a military man and I doubt seriously whether he would be rated as a first class military officer in any other land. They say that when he is not attending to military or office affairs that he spends his time reading the old classics. He may be able to acquire military wisdom of benefit in modern campaigns in this way, but I doubt it. They had no railroads, machine guns or trench-mortars when the classics were written!

However that's beside the subject. After I had shaken hands with the Marshall and we had sat down, or rather, after I had stumbled into a chair, realizing at the time that I probably had broken all of the rules of Chinese etiquette in failing to recognize the great Chihli leader when he first entered the room, I managed to tell him my purpose in desiring an interview.

When he began to talk it was easy to see that there was something about this little Chinese man that was different from the ordinary. First there

was the red mustache and reddish hair and finally the eyes, the light-brown eyes that look straight out at one. There's something about those eyes which are different from the ordinary Chinese eyes. They have depth! Prof. Soothill, for many years a student and teacher of things Chinese, who is now on the British Boxer Indemnity Commission, says that Marshal Wu has seafaring eyes, otherwise a type of eye that develops in the man who comes from many generations of people who live on the seacoast, who look out across the ocean and see things which other mortals cannot observe. It seems that the Marshal was born on the Shantung coast some fifty-three years ago, so who can tell. The original Chinese who have lived in this birthplace of the race have absorbed many barbarian conquerers down through the centuries so perhaps Wu has a different strain running through his make-up. But we leave that interesting speculation to the anthropoligists. This is supposed to be an interview.

After I had explained my mission, the Marshal began to talk and he talked right out. He talked about the necessity of restoring the constitution and establishing legal government and a great deal about the necessity of driving the Bolsheviks out of the land.

"All of China's national problems will be automatically solved when the constitution is restored and a government based upon sound principles is established," he said. "Our aim is to fight against bolshevism, the complete eradication of which will make the country safe for permanent peace and prosperity."

Throughout the interview he kept emphasizing the dangers of bolshevism so I finally asked him what he meant by bolshevism. "Do you mean Russian influence?" I asked him. "I mean bolshevism wherever it comes from," he replied and emphasized his statement by declaring his intentions of continuing the fight until all of the Bolsheviks have been killed or driven out of the country. He denounced bolshevism as the great evil of mankind and that its growth has been conspicuous in China in recent years; that Dr. Sun Yat-sen had started bolshevism and that Sun's work is being continued by such men as Wang Ching-wei and Chiang Kai-shek in Canton and by others in the North such as Tsai Yuen-pei and Lin Chang-min. It is through these men and others that the youth of China is being intoxicated with commmunist and bolshevik thoughts, the Marshal stated. "We can never have a stable government and the whole country will soon be in anarchy unless this thing is stopped," he declared in no uncertain terms.

Now this was strange language from the little mild-mannered Wu Pei-fu and especially strange when it is known that Wu himself organized the first labor union among the railroad workers on the Peking-Hankow Railway in 1920-1921. Foreign residents of Hankow were responsible for this information. They say that it was through the organization of labor unions among the railway workers on the Kin-Han line that Wu first came into prominence and really obtained a foothold in Central China. It is also interesting to relate in this same connection that soon after Wu had organized his labor unions that Sun Yat-sen sent some radical labor leaders to Hankow and an attempt was made to call a strike on the railway at a time when Wu was planning some military campaign. Wu had all of Dr. Sun's professional agitators lined up against the railway embankment and made short work of them before a firing squad. And recently, according to a report in the *Hankow Herald* while the writer was in that city, Marshal Wu recently gave orders that all of the labor headquarters in the district under his control must be closed. Both foreign and Chinese business men in Hankow told me that labor troubles in the Wu-Han industrial district always fade away just as soon as Wu Pei fu comes back into power. Apparently Wu believes in labor unions up to a certain point and perhaps for certain purposes, but at the present time he has his axe out for bolshevik agitators. However I couldn't help feeling that much of his animosity toward the so-called Bolsheviks in China today is based upon his anxiety regarding the present activities of the Cantonese and the recent activities of the Christian General in the north.

We then came to the subject of the Constitution and here again Marshal Wu was equally emphatic. "The restoration of the Constitution and the establishment of a legal government are an essential part of the Allied campaign for the unification of China," he said and had no hesitancy in declaring his belief that the Mukden warlord Chang Tso-ling is absolutely with him in this program. When asked regarding the terms of the alliance between Chihli and Fengtien, Marshal Wu said there were no definite terms and that there was no necessity for definite terms when both were working together in the best possible spirit of cooperation for the unification of the country. He also declared that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, while interested primarily in consolidating his position in the Lower Yangtsze, was also cooperating in the program of unifying the nation.

I then remembered Marshal Wu's statement last year when a group of students asked him for his opinion regarding the so-called Unequal Treaties, which was to the effect that "Of course we are unequal and China will never achieve equality with the other nations until the Chinese people themselves have unified their country and established a central government." I therefore asked him for an opinion about the Tariff Conference and about the commission on Extraterritoriality.

These were the only subjects which Wu refused to discuss. "I am only a soldier and I am leaving these subjects to be settled by the proper government officials after a government has been established. When we have a strong central government, all of these problems which seem so important today, will soon be solved and cease to be problems," was the only statement I could get out of him about the treaty situation. "I shall be guided by the will of the people," he said and dismissed the subject.

There was one other subject which I wanted to ask the Chihli leader and that had to do with his present financial support. Before leaving Shanghai some Chinese students had told me most emphatically that Wu Pei-fu was being supported by the British; that he was no better than Chang Tso-ling who was being financed by the Japanese and Feng Yu-hsiang, who was being financed by the Russians. A foreigner in Shanghai had also "informed" me most confidentially that Wu Pei-fu had received a considerable portion of the £3,600,000 which the British Government is reported to have remitted to China for the purpose of helping British merchants on account of the boycott. I therefore asked Wu whether he had received or was receiving any British money.

"I am not and have not received any British or any other foreign money," he stated most emphatically and added, "I wouldn't even accept money from you Americans."

I dropped the subject at this point and since it was nearly 11 o'clock was preparing to depart, when the Marshal invited me to remain and dine with him.

It seems that the Marshal starts his day at 8 o'clock in the morning and has his breakfast or luncheon, whatever it is, promptly at 11 o'clock. Of course I accepted so we walked about a block back of the barracks along a narrow pathway to the center of a miniature lake where there has been constructed a sort of pavilion with a table in the center. In addition to the Marshal, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and the newspaperman who acted as interpreters there were three other gentlemen who were introduced as members of the Marshal's staff.

As we prepared to eat the Marshal explained that the food was "Shantung" variety and we also had some kind of mild sweet wine which was poured out of a pewter teapot. It wasn't so bad—I mean the food.

During lunch the Marshal brought up again the subject of his relationship with Marshal Chang Tso-ling and declared the absolute impossibility of another war between himself and the Mukden warlord. "You see," he said, "Chang and I are like a man and wife. In China husbands and wives often do a lot of quarreling and fighting immediately after they are married, but after a time they understand each other better and quit fighting. Then they live peacefully together the rest of their lives and are happy. Chang and I are just like that. We have finished our quarreling and fighting and are going to live peacefully together from now on."

Then lifting his glass with a smile he said, "Now in America your husbands and wives act differently. When they first get married they are very loving and sweet with each other, but after a while they start fighting and finally end up by getting a divorce. The Chinese way is better!" Since the interview was supposed to be political I didn't argue the matter with him, but apparently Wu seemed convinced in his own mind that Chang Tso-ling had accepted all of Wu's principles and there is to be no more fighting.

Thus ended the interview with Wu Pei-fu, the Chinese general who has come back, or at least from all appearances is rapidly coming back. The source of his power is difficult to analyze. A Chinese merchant, compradore of the Hankow branch of a large American company in Shanghai who had been down to the metropolis settling the details regarding the installation of an electric light plant in an interior city and who happened to be going back to Hankow on the boat, explained that Wu Pei-fu was the greatest man in China and that if the foreigners had any intelligence they would give Wu sufficient money to clean up the country and establish a government. Another Chinese, who was a classmate with David Yui of the Y. M. C. A. at St. John's University many years ago and who has been in business in Hankow for many years also was of opinion that Wu will be the savior of China. "Marshal Wu recently discharged an employe of the wine and tobacco bureau because the man had been caught squeezing," he explained in proof of the assertion that Marshal Wu is a great man. When asked regarding the reports that Marshal Wu had himself squeezed some of the Chinese business men in Hankow pretty thoroughly in his efforts to obtain funds, the Chinese eulogist of the Marshal stated that the men who had been squeezed had deserved it for some reason or other.

On account of the allegations that Wu Pei-fu was receiving financial support from certain foreign sources, I pursued this subject quite thoroughly while in the Hankow metropolis. The concensus of opinion was that if Wu is receiving any foreign money, it is a mystery what he is doing with it. He only has about 6,000 troops under his personal control which are maintained as a sort of bodyguard in Hankow. One foreign consul explained that Wu was probably receiving $200,000 a month from the salt administration which he has taken over and another consul stated that Wu was probably receiving $60,000 a month in wine and tobacco taxes. Then there was some talk about revenues from Szechuen opium, but most persons were of opinion that there was very little left to opium revenue after the Szechuen militarists got through with it. Marshal Wu's lieutenant, Gen. Yang Sen, who is now fighting to get back into Szechuen and has advanced with 50,000 troops as far as Chungking, must be getting some funds from somewhere, but this likewise is a mystery since he is also supposed to be anti-opium, or at least his propagandists say so. Of one thing all seemed to be agreed and that was that Marshal Wu Pei-fu is the only militarist who has never profited personally from funds which passed through his hands. "He spends it all on his troops," they say.

Truly there must be some reason for Wu's popularity and for his return to power. Like the proverbial cat he seems to have nine lives, for after the collapse of his fortunes following the deflection of the Christian General in the Chihli-Fengtien War of 1924, Wu escaped from Chinwantao on a Chinese gunboat with a hand-full of faithful followers and little resources other than his clothes. When his boat anchored at Woosung following the trip down the coast, a Shanghai newspaperman asked Wu whether he intended to seek refuge in one of the foreign concessions at Shanghai or go to one of the Japanese resorts along with some of his followers. Wu is reported to have replied,

"If I have to leave my boat, I'll jump in the river"

It is a fact Wu has never, with the possible exception of a few weeks when he was conducting his campaign against the Southern troops in Yochow and Changsha in the spring of 1918, lived in a foreign concession. Someone in Hankow told me that Wu lived for a few weeks in the French Concession at Hankow at that time, but the speaker was not certain on the point.

So to reiterate, there must be something about this little Chinese with a red mustache which appeals to the middle-class, and hence, conservative Chinese business men and bankers. There was only one serious criticism and that had to do with some of Wu's followers. One man, a foreigner, told me that Wu was surrounded by the worst gang of political rougues to be found in China and that their only purpose in helping Wu was to obtain new territories to exploit. I asked one of Wu's secretaries about this and he explained that since Chinese politics are "very dirty" it is necessary for Marshal Wu to sometimes use "dirty-men" to perform certain jobs. Another foreigner, connected with a consulate declared that Wu was little better than any of the other militarists and that most of the 500,000 troops in Hunan, Hupeh, Honan, Chihli and Shensi who are supposed to be loyal to Wu are merely calling themselves Wu men because it happens to be the popular thing to do at the present. "They would switch from Wu to some other general tomorrow if there was more money in sight," was this man's opinion and he ought to know for he has had his full round of experience with Chinese militarists. This man also

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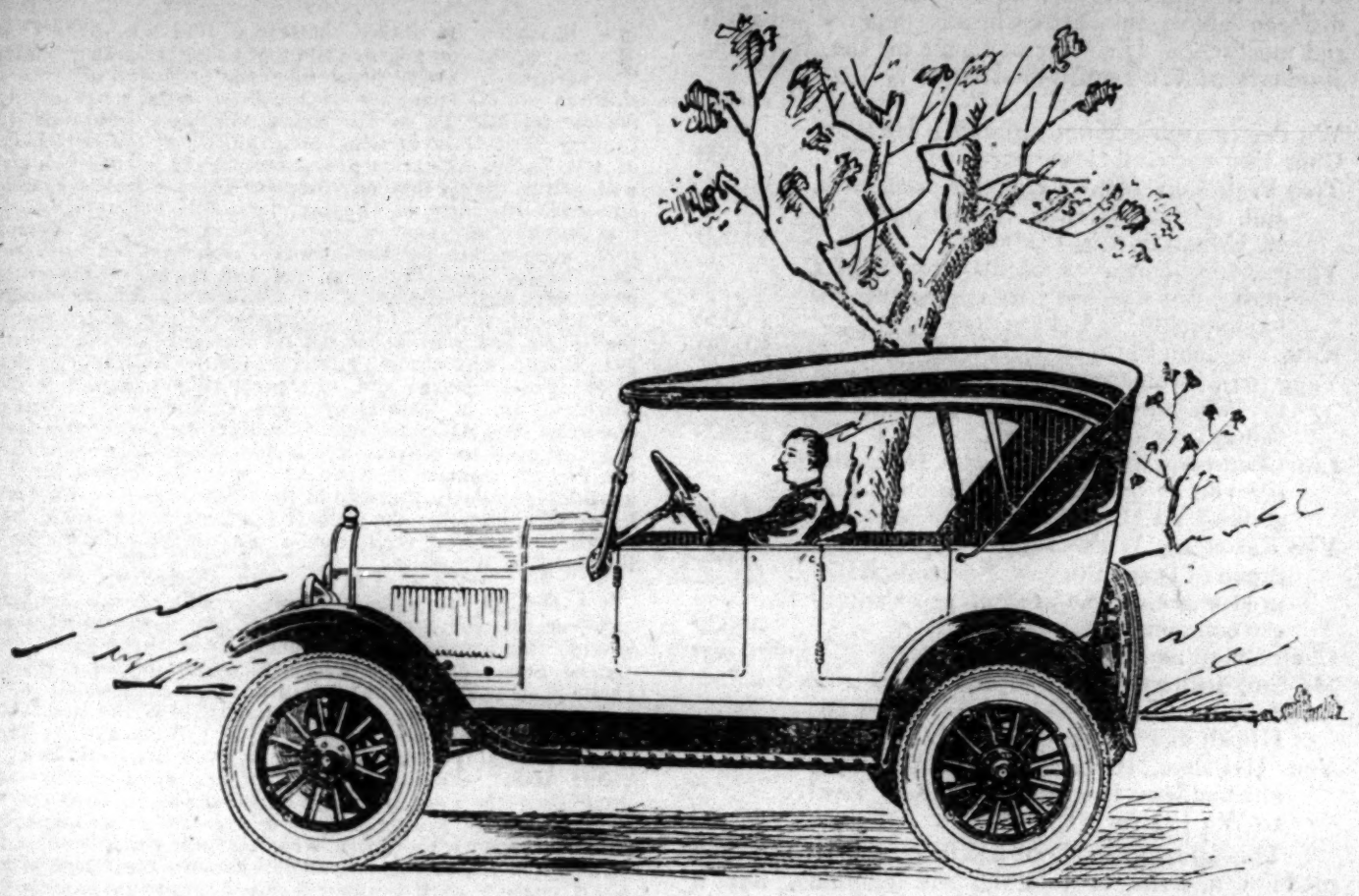

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explained that it was next to impossible to get any action out of Wu in respect to enforcing treaty rights in Wu's territories. I might have explained that every other foreign consul in China is saying the same thing about the militarists in their districts.

So to sum up again, there must be something different about this little Chinese general with the red-mustache. His secretary gave me the following summary of Wu's military strength:

	Troops.
Wu Pei-fu, personal body-guard in Hankow	5,000
Chin Yun-ao, civil-Governor in Honan	110,000
Tien Wei-chun, former Hupeh commander, and former defence commissioner in N. Honan now in Peking	40,000
Yang Ching-chen, ex-Chihli commander under Wu who has taken over the 3rd Kuominchun at Peking	35,000
Kow Ying-chieh, tupan of Honan	50,000
Yang Sen, former tupan of Szcchuen loyal to Wu, now trying to come back at Chungking	50,000
Liu Chen-hwa, tupan of Shensi following the recent defeat of the Kuominchun general Yu Wei-chun	80,000
Yeh Kai-ching, Wu's probable appointee as tupan of Hunan in case he is successful in eliminating the present pro-Cantonese commander	40,000
Chen Chiao-mo, tupan of Hupeh	50,000
Ma Chi, formerly of Changsha but now in command of troops loyal to Wu in the Hupeh district about Hankow	20,000
Yen Hsi-shan, tupan of Shansi, usually independent but now supposely loyal to Wu Pei-fu	55,000

This adds up to about 535,000 troops, if I haven't made a mistake in totalling the columns, but it doesn't make a great deal of difference anyway for it is surprising what a Chinese secretary can do in estimating the military strength of his boss. Anybody who has had the courage to take the trip through this territory over what is left of the railroads in central China, will probably read these figures and claims for military strength with mixed feelings. That thousands of these troops are little better than bandits is probably an accurate statement of the situation. Marshal Wu Pei-fu has little control over them except as it suits the pleasures and *profits* of the individual commanders. That the whole military situation in Central China as well as elsewhere in China is breaking up is a known fact. These generals who are now calling themselves followers of Wu Pei-fu are doing so because it is the thing to do at the moment, and because there may be possibilities of acquiring new territories for exploitation or prospects for new sources of revenue.

However this does not disguise the fact that Wu Pei-fu is coming back and for the present at least his star is in the ascendant and that the situation in the North has temporarily narrowed down to three major militarists, Wu Pei-fu, Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Tso-ling, and that strangest of all, these lions are, temporarily at least, getting along peacefully. There is a "nigger in the wood-pile" so to speak, in the person of Chiang Kai-shek, the so-called "Red" militarist at Canton for he and his followers, in accordance with long-time Cantonese custom, are sowing the seeds of discord. It is always Cantonese policy to keep the more sluggish-minded northerners split up and who can blame them? But that's another story!

Hankow, May 13, 1926. J. B. P.

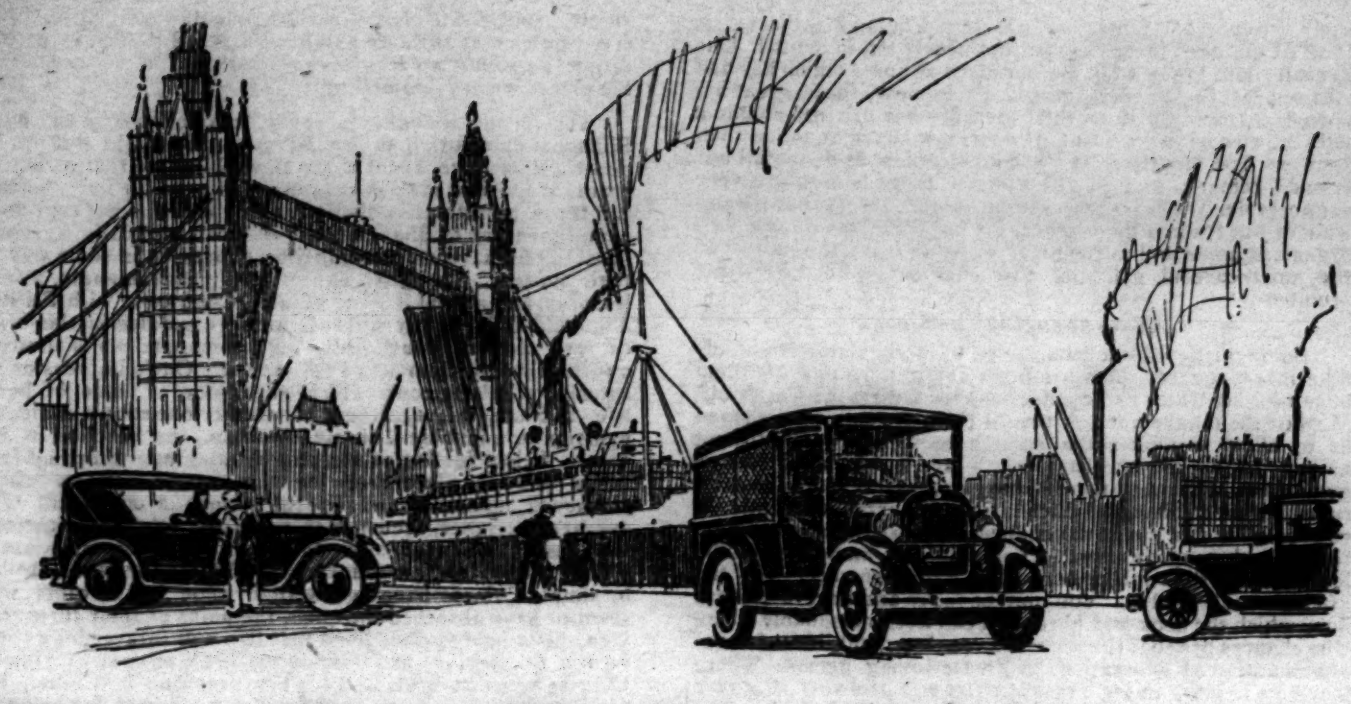
The Houses We Live in out Here

BY TOM DOYLE

IF Shanghai inevitably shatters a tourist's dreams of sloping dragon guarded tile roofs sheltering cozy homes nestling in sunny, protecting courtyards full of flowers, children and the languor of the East, what must it do to the mental attitude of the thousands upon thousands of country bred Chinese who come annually to the metropolis of the Orient to earn a precarious living? A psychologist will affirm stoutly that environment is nine-tenths against one-tenth hereidity in shaping the conduct of humans. If that is anywhere near a correct estimate, then considering the conglomerate outrages which "architects and builders" have foisted upon Shanghai, yes and the rest of the treaty ports too, under the guise of architecture, it is no wonder that a goodly section of the Chinese public have neuresthenic tendencies and that about all the foreigners in the country are imbued with chronic grouches, for the contraptions that most of us, Chinese and foreigners alike, have to live and work in are in themselves quite sufficient to engender abnormal mental conditions. Considering the houses they are supposed to convert into homes it is small wonder that the foreign women of Shanghai are hardly famous for the qualities popularly ascribed to the traditional New England housewife, nor that the Chinese feminine of the species has a justly conferred reputation as a master of neighborhood Billingsgate.

A liesurely ride about Shanghai will reveal probably more architectural abominations to the square foot than would a like expedition in any other city in the world. The United States for years was held up to the supercilious ridicule of hoary Europe because of its pathetic attempts to naturalize outlandish Swiss chalets with the inevitable bronze dogs and stags, castles on the Rhine and the like. For a period it is true that the worst which could be said about American ideas of houseplanning was altogether too mild. But the joke of it all is that while our cousins across the water were poking fingers of ridicule at our blind but earnest attempts to evolve what has quite recently come to be accepted as a real American architecture, they themselves were foisting upon a country, whose architecture antedates the first wattle shack built in the swamps of southern England, a style of building design and construction which was and is a bigger outrage to all Chinese sense of decency than would be a ziddy orange and green chalet perched on the top of Mount Washington, and the sad part of the story is that while we stupid Yankees eventually learned how to build houses that were not only comfortable to live in but which fitted into our natural environment, the bulk of the construction still going on in Shanghai is still of an order designed for goodness knows what, certainly not for beauty and neither for comfort, inappropriate to a China setting and inconvenient enough to furnish grounds for divorce proceedings on the part of any respectable female brought up in a comfortable American home and then told to make a home out of one of them. As a matter of fact, a good part of the construction permitted and increasing in Shanghai, houses designed for Chinese tenants and foreigners whose incomes are very limited, would in the first place be prohibited in any town in American. Fancy, in this day of the world, permitting houses to be built with no sanitary installations; not even a connection with the nearest sewer or provisions made for connecting them up when the sewerage system nears them. Putting household waste through open drains may be a sanitary performance in Shanghai. It most certainly is not considered so in some countries.

Forgetting for the moment the outward appearance of the usual Shanghai house, a stroll through one is edifying. In the first place, the verandahs, considered in the United States an integral part of a house's interior, is, if there is one at all, a miserable, constricted affair, so designed as to provide the maximum of publicity with usually hardly a chance to stretch a comfortable easy chair and leave room enough for the dog to run about. Shanghai, being a city of extremes of heat and cold, one naturally looks for heating arrangements and for ventilation as well. In the older houses and a good share of the new ones too, the ventilation is well looked after. Ceilings so high as to be appropriate for public assembly rooms, and gawking double doors everywhere make air circulation possible. But how about heating these infant dance halls? Here is a wonderful sample of a certain race's idea of heating—if you look carefully about you it is probable that you will find, tucked inconspicuously under a mantel



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shelf a fireplace! Shades of my New England fathers! It is all of eighteen inches square and nearly ten in depth! One to each room too—and in the old place at home which has had steam heat for twenty-five old years now, those great big open fireplaces still yawn their pleasing warmth into rooms a half the size of these. But, of course, we have'nt more than four or five months of really cold weather in Shanghai our friends remark, and in the summer these houses are very comfortable. Well, we reserve our opinions on that score and wander out toward the kitchen, the headquarters of any well organized home and in the place we came from, the subject of the most careful planning and scheming on the part of the architect.

These Shanghai Kitchens!

Some Shanghai kitchens are quite large. Some are nearly fifteen feet square. Most of them are not. Some of them have running water and connections to sewers or cesspools. Most of them have not. A few of them are so well arranged as to allow a cook room enough to do his work without having to be an acrobat like a sea-going chef whose gymnastics are forced upon him by necessary space restrictions, but most Shanghai kitchens are not arranged at all. If you have a gas range the chances are that there is no room for a coal range as well. You probably have to stick the icebox up on the roof, or perhaps in a back entrance, for the kitchen won't hold it. You may be lucky and have a smooth floor which the cook and his crowd can keep reasonably clean. The chances are that the floor is a rough cement, ideal for the accumulation of generations of grease-loving germs. There may be a laundry in the house but you will probably discover that the cook has to wash his clothes and iron them in the kitchen. The amah likewise does her share of the family wash alongside your cooking dinner and when the servants have their chow they eat it amid the food that you are going have served you a little later. The chauffeur and the ricksha coolie, the amah and the boy, the tailor and the shroff, they all hang out in the kitchen and each pokes an inquiring finger into your food. An appetizing institution, a Shanghai kitchen. No wonder women like to eat at clubs and hotels.

The usual modern house at home contains certain small rooms known as closets, or clothes presses, or by some other vernacular title. Anyway, as they are unknown in Shanghai it is probably as well to state that they are rooms, built into the house when it is under construction, usually about five feet deep and four or five feet wide, the purpose of which is to provide a storage place for clothing. These rooms have no windows. In some climates they are ventilated, in others not. A search of a good many houses in Shanghai has so far uncovered very few closets of this type. A few are to be found stuck under stairways and in many instances they are converted into sleeping rooms for coolies and amahs. Another sanitary trick, that. But the ingenious European householder will tell you that you really have no need of closets to accumulate dirt as well as clothes. Some of us no doubt do have so few clothes as to make special receptacles for them rather superfluous, but most of us have a few old things like overcoats and evening clothes which we like to hang away. For this purpose you have a product of European genius that more than one newly arrived Yankee has mistaken for a Far Eastern phonograph cabinet or a dog kennel, the wardrobe, a movable clothes closet that fits into no known shape or size of room and that always warps so the doors wont close, that admits plenty of dust, and that takes up about half of the available space of a bedroom left after the necessary furniture common to bedrooms has been carelessly thrown about. A wardrobe is always too small. The larger they are the smaller they become. One use has been found for them. As they always have sharp corners, plenty of them, they are excellent things to bump one's elbows and bark one's shins upon. For ships' officers and newspaper men who have trouble with their vocabularies they provide inspiration.

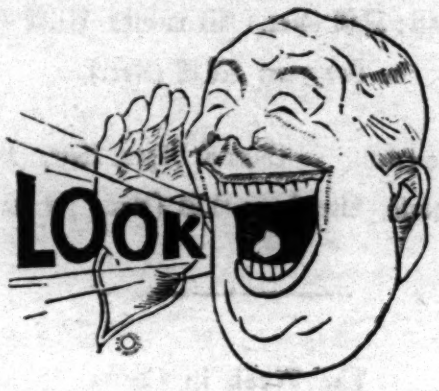
Scarcity of Modern Bathrooms

A few houses in China are provided with bathrooms. A few more have rooms provided into which one may, if one desires to bathe, place necessary bathroom furniture. Most of them have rooms which may, at great expense and with the assurance of unfailing inconvenience, be transformed into something resembling bathrooms. The race that built most of Shanghai's houses is noted for taking baths. After several years of living in the things they call houses one wonders for what crime that race is doing eternal penence for keeping clean in a Shanghai house is a job, There's nothing pleasant about it. Some houses have real bathtubs. Some have Soochow water tubs into which a long individual can pour himself. Some have Japanese tubs into which long people cannot pour themselves under any circumstance. And some have'nt any bath tubs all. Now and again a house has a hot water heater. Some have geysers, gas arrangements that get your bath lukewarm, given plenty of time. Most houses are close by hot water shops from which a smelly coolie will lug a few buckets of steaming fluid that may be clean, at any rate you hope it is. But this is getting rather personal, so lets have a "looksee" at the outside of the places we are doomed to live in.

On second thought, however, let's not look at any more Shanghai exteriors than we have to. By night it is not an unattractive town, for it is not so well lighted that its house-fronts are visible save as shadows, and even an ugly woman can throw an attractive shadow, all of which is not especially complimentary to Shanghai but is most painfully apropos. Most cities have an individuality, expressed in some way by their houses. Shanghai expresses an irritableness, a restlessness, and a total lack of beauty. Contrast it with Peking, a fine old Chinese city where homes are cuddled in the arms of tree covered courtyards, high compound walls shutting out the dirt and clamour of the streets. One's impression on entering a Peking courtyard is of privacy, of peace, of home life. In Shanghai, regardless of whether one enters a taipan's mansion or a humble Chinese dwelling, the reaction is the same. It is a feeling of stepping from a main thoroughfare into a by-way, a place where the whole world looks on, where privacy is unknown and restful beauty a stranger. The average foreigner, accustomed to treaty port abominations, who has had a chance to live for a while in a Chinese house in Peking, secluded, surrounded by Chinese furniture, shaded by simple Chinese hangings, waited upon by servants who seem to have absorbed the quiet, the poise of their surroundings, he who has once lived that life will forever long for a return to Peking and its homes. The answer is simple. Chinese houses are adapted for home making in China. Indigenous to the country, they have a true reason for being as they are. Tile roofs are water tight, they are fire proof. They are cheap and they fit the landscape. Where two and three storied houses are required the native architecture, in spite of the violent assertions to the contrary of many a foreign architect, can be adapted. A few foreigners, Americans of course, have adapted Chinese motifs to modern requirements. The Peking Union Medical College is a monument to the genius of an American. It cost no more than would an abomination like some of Peking's government buildings, conceived in one wonders what sort of brain and built haphazardly, which brings to mind a true story concerning the skill of one particular man who has designed and built several government edifices, any one of which ought to have been sufficient to outlaw him from society for all time. This fellow, he's not a Yankee, designed a Chinese public building. He combined styles from all over the world with the exception of China. As the structure was for the use of a foreign administered Chinese department, it would hardly be in order to incorporate into it a hint of anything Chinese, presumably on the idea that the foreigner would thereby concede that the Chinese really did have at least a little sense. At any rate, this building was designed with a perfectly flat roof, French presumably the underlying motif was, and then came inspiration plus. A clock tower needed. So, on the top of a large building a clock tower was stuck. Stuck is a vulgar word but it fits exactly. The clock tower did'nt and doesn't. The building was erected, the clock arrived, and then it was discovered that no provision had been made to carry the forty odd tons of clock and tower and undressed ladies which were to complete the architectural symphony. The public heaved a sigh of relief but in vain. So firm was the architect in his desire to complete his horror that he ripped his way through five or six steel and contrete floors, tore up a basement and built a steel pillar through the building to hold his tower. A sample of what has been done in the way of effort in ruining the natural secnery of China's captal.

In outports here and there, and even in isolated instances at Shanghai, there are now signs of a turn toward the old Chinese ideas of design. Bungalows are springing up, snug little buildings with Chinese roofs, Chinese windows, and an interior that fits the whole scheme of China life and color, rather than a transplanted Brookline or Champaign home that shrieks its loneliness to the world. As Shanghai steadily outgrows its present confines, as foreigners and Chinese alike are forced out into the country it is to be hoped that they will literally go back to the country and use the fundamental ideas of the wise old fellows who conceived Chinese homes, adopt them to modern ideas of domestic convenience, sanitation and comfort, and that eventually we will have homes in which to live rather than dubious houses in which to sleep and eat as rarely as possible. Some years ago a group of Peking residents had a good idea which a revolution successfully scotched. It was proposed to engage the best achitect who could be found, a man in fact who has done a lot of good Chinese work, and design some villages, something on the garden city plan. The idea was to build one at each of the more important treaty ports, to construct real Chinese villages, houses, gardens, everything complete, even to the major house furnishings, for rental at a reasonable price to people who were tired of camping out in what was then

"Last Call"



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Peking, China

available. The idea was good and is still feasible. Some day it may be possible to rent a house that can be made into the scheme of things Chinese as naturally as does a sampan into an Eastern marine view. If extensive conversations are any proof, there is a decided demand for something of that sort, an assurance to the promotors that their properties would never be idle, a guarantee not only of profits but of the heartfelt thanks of families which had been provided with homes.

Shanghai's Exports to U. S. for April, 1926

The following table issued by Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, Shanghai, China, shows the quantities and values of declared exports from Shanghai, China, to the United States for April 1926 and the period from January 1, 1926, to April 30, 1926.

Articles	*Unit of Quantity*	*April 1926 Quantities*	*April 1926 Values*	*April 30, 1926. Quantities*	*April 30, 1926. Values*
Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except Wool and Hair (Class 101—9939)					
Meats					
Egg albumen dried	lbs.	35,800	24,175	357,400	232,011
" " fro.	"	31,000	4,353	120,640	15,606
" whole, dried	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " fro.	"	.....	.....	130,000	20,776
" yolk dried	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " fro.	"	273,000	46,741	497,826	83,824
Hides and Skins, Raw (Except Furs)					
Buffalo	pcs.	2,487	17,714	12,430	93,044
	lbs.	100,373		496,435	
Cow	pcs.	.....	.....	381	2,376
	lbs.	.....		4,767	
Deer and doe	pcs.	5,000	2,609	8,397	4,336
Goat and kid	"	232,568	703,541	2,172,845	2,429,680
Sheep & lamb	"	28,070	50,583	176,316	325,985
Hides and Skin, Dressed					
Goat and kid	pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheep and lamb	"	.....	.....	4,346	2,896
Moufflon	"	2,000	4,081	2,000	4,081
Furs, Dressed and Undressed					
Fox	pcs.	84	258	971	4,163
Hare & rabbit	"	43,128	11,394	146,556	45,794
Leopard	"	.....	.....	52	730
Marmot	"	.....	.....	31,871	45,425
Pahmi	"	5,000	5,041	5,000	5,041
Raccoon	"	5,535	868	52,885	8,584
Squirrel	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weasel	"	247,305	445,093	974,095	1,663,243
Wolf	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	"	10,000	22,540	41,675	58,767
Manufactures of Furs and Fur Skins					
Sheep & lamb crosses	pcs.	30	235	652	4,464
Goat & kid crosses	"	4,399	8,396	4,399	8,396
Dogskin mats	"	.....	.....	8,339	14,470
Miscellaneous Animal Products					
Feather	lbs.	111,678	46,816	625,221	301,321
Intestines	"	96,223	85,784	499,465	515,298
			$1,480,222		$5,890,311
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (Class 10311—17801)					
Fruits and Nuts					
Peanuts, shelled	lbs.	.....	.....	12,000	555
Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils and Fats					
Sesame seeds	lbs.	.....	.....	224,100	10,581
Vegetable tallow	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood oil	gallons	7,876	8,263	10,008	11,338
Cocoa, Coffee, Tea and Spices					
Tea	lbs.	19,049	2,329	256,694	43,218
			$10,592		$65,692
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except Fibers and Wood (Class 20011—29616)					
Gums, Resins & Balsams, N. E. S.					
Camphor, crude	lbs.	14,277	6,963	65,561	31,874
Crude Drugs & Essential Oils, N. L. S.					
Camphor oil	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhubarb	"	6,805	1,969	12,299	3,344

Dyeing & Tanning Materials of Vegetable Origin					
Gallnuts	lbs.	56,100	5,428	212,900	19,381
Tobacco					
Tobacco leaf	lbs.	.....	.....	1,885	357
			$14,360		$54,956
Group 3—Textiles (Class 30011–39593)					
Cotton					
Cotton, raw	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ waste	„	60,427	6,986	183,625	17,039
„ laces & embroideries		.....	185,562	.....	769,887
„ misc. manufactures		.....	.....	.....	160
Other Vegetable Fibres, N. E. S.					
Hats, fiber	doz.	152	2,069	935	12,094
„ rush	„	.....	.....	25,592	21,828
„ straw	„	.....	.....	4,240	8,810
Straw goods		.....	7,402	.....	18,985
Mattings	sq. yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool and Hair					
Carpets, wool	sq. yds.	291	2,050	2,408	21,110
Wool, sheep's	lbs.	.....	.....	311,477	75,188
Hair, human, Asiatic	„	33,411	12,331	73,645	27,277
„ nets human	„	2,563	23,265	15,957	147,401
„ stump, human	„	151,535	59,759	321,471	123,003
Silk					
Silk, raw	lbs.	291,109	1,290,676	1,903,184	9,903,341
„ wild	„	77,591	189,233	466,633	1,199,215
„ waste	„	343,358	264,437	1,545,949	1,108,531
„ piece goods	„	5,576	37,903	36,115	266,015
„ pongee	„	43,050	137,048	118,595	379,735
„ cocoons, pierced	„	.....	.....	17,386	21,122
„ misc. manuf.	„	.....	1,158	.....	11,524
			$2,219,879		$14,132,265
Group 4—Wood and Paper (Class 40181—48724)					
Manufacture of Wood					
Wooden ware		.....	914	.....	2,620
Bamboo manufactures		.....	250	.....	4,377
Lacquerware		.....	.....	.....	2,048
Books and other Printed Matter					
Books		.....	1,083	.....	7,204
Paper, Except Printed Matter					
Parasols	pcs.	19,654	3,725	103,195	20,557
			$5,972		$36,806
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (Class 50011—59590)					
Clay And Clay Products					
Chinaware. Porcelain, Pottery, etc.		.....	3,358	.....	4,704
Other Non-Metallic Minerals					
Jadeware		.....	217	.....	4,451
Soapstone ware		.....	3,936	.....	22,419
			$7,511		$31,574
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, except Machinery & Vehicles (Class 60011—69999)					
Aluminium, Antimony and Cobalt					
Antimony, crude	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ oxide	„	.....	.....	56,000	7,597
„ regulus	„	168,000	21,393	940,000	133,365
Copper, Brass and Bronze					
Brass & manufactures of		.....	21,429	.....	89,144
Precious Metals, Jewelry and Plated Ware					
Gold bars	ounces	.....	.....	.....	.....
			$42,822		$250,306
Group 7—Machinery & Vehicles (Class 70011—79361)					
			NIL		*NIL*
Group 8—Chemicals (Class 80021—87519)					
Chemicals					
Musk	lbs.	13	$3,013	56	$12,255
Group 9—Miscellaneous (Class 90101—99999)					
Art. works					
Art. works of		.....	15,094	.....	63,881
Miscellaneous					
Bristles	lbs.	40,730	41,409	191,295	187,931
Household & personal effects		.....	2,878	.....	3,536
Unenumerated articles		.....	236,513	.....	749,534
			$295,894		$1,004,882

RECAPITULATION	*Total for year up to April 30, '25.*	*Total for year up to April 30, '26.*
Grand Totals U. S.	$18,593,509	$21,479,047

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1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Some Historic Shanghai Streets

BY PERCIVAL FINCH IN THE SHANGHAI TIMES

THE Foreign Settlement of Shanghai is a very small place, but there are many places of which the average foreigner living here does not know.

Take the roads for instance. The great majority of Shanghai thoroughfares are roads, or terraces named after provinces, cities or foreigners prominent in the history of Shanghai. There still remain, however, two streets, and a few years ago there were three streets.

Old China Street

How many people know where Old China Street is? Very few, yet this street is one of the oldest in Shanghai, and has more history attached to it than any other, except Nanking Road, which has always been and will be while Shanghai exists. The difference is that while Nanking Road changes with the development of Shanghai, and every twenty years or so undergoes a total change of aspect necessary for the principal thoroughfare, Old China Street has changed very little.

Old China Street is a short street runging from Broadway to the Whangpoo River, and at present is merely a small side street. Once upon a time when steamships were merely a novelty and the fast clipper ships used to come to Shanghai and load cargoes of tea which fetched a bonus if landed first in London, Old China Street was of great importance. It had a wharf at the end where most of the sailors used to land when they got their shore leave after 90 to 100 days out from London such well-known clipper ships as the Cutty Sark, Lord of the Isles, Flying Cloud. Taiping and the American ship, Challenge.

Street Of Grog Shops

In Old China Street were a large number of grog shops which the sailors used to frequent, and in the same street were a large number of ship chandles' shops where the ships could buy everything from a safety pin to an anchor. In the good old days, when white sails held the laurels of the sea, and steamships were unreliable novelties, Old China Street was one of the principal shipping streets in Shanghai.

It was here, too, that the "Shanghaing" business was carried on. Life for a sailorman on a clipper ship was hard and strenuous. The sporting captains who have their eyes on the bonus for the first ship in with the new season's teas, used to drive their crews to the utmost and put out every stitch of canvas. Ships would sail bow to bow all the way from Shanghai—or Foochow—around the Cape of Good Hope to London.

"Shanghaing" Business

It was a hard life, and Shanghai was a haven of rest possessing more allurements for the land-sick sailorman than it does to-day when steam has reduced distances. There where many grog shops ashore, many Chinese harpies to lure honest Jacks ashore, cheap whisky for the asking, and at least one so-called seamen's home which existed largely on the "Shanghaing" business. Sailors would be tempted ashore, even given free board, lodging and drink, and a little pocket money, and hidden away until his ship had left port. Then he and others sodden with liquor and sometimes drugged would be put on other ships as crews for whom the shipmaster would receive a handsome price, which would cover all his outlay and give him a good profit besides.

There was one man here in the late fifties who was a master of the art. He would "shanghai" the whole crew of a ship and sell them back to the same ship for a consideration. He used to make as much as ten dollars a head on the transaction at a time when a dollar was worth about four times as much as it is worth to-day. Old China Street was notorious for this business, and there is one old place now which is reputed to have been one of the original grog shops which made Shanghai infamous.

Marlborough Street

Another little known street is Gas Street. This is a short and narrow alleyway running off Thibet Road down by the Gas Company offices. A few years ago there was a Marlborough Street in Shanghai. The situation of this street is known to many people, but not under its original name. Marlborough Street used to run off Nanking Road, and the street formerly bearing its name still exists.

It is between Kiangse Road and Szechuen Road, just past the shop of Lazarus, the optician. Now it is nameless, and places in it are included in the Nanking Road numbers, but it was formerly Marlborough Street and had a wooden board announcing this fact. Since the board fell down or rotted away, this name has become disused, and another old street, named shortly after Shanghai was established, has disappeared.

West Chessboard Street

Among the Chinese streets and alleyways, probably the most outstanding are two alleyways in the Central district running between Kiangse Road and Honan Road, and Honan Road and Shantung Road. They are called Si Ji Bei Ka and Tung Ji Bei Ka, scene of many opium raids by the police opium squad. Despite the malodorous character of their surroundings they hear pretty names.

Literally, Si Ji Bei Ka means "Street of the West Chessboard" and Tung Ji Bei Ka "Street of the East Chessboard." These alleyways, in bygone days, contained many Chinese gambling and opium smoking resorts, and even do today, judging by police raids and seizures of opium, but the passage of years has modified them considerably. There is a network of alleyways in the Central district which have been affected by road widening schemes and building operations. Once symbolical of the dark mystery of the Orient, they are merely the haunt of small shopkeepers and hawkers nowadays, although they retain their original pretty name.

Seattle Group Favor Dollar Ownership of Admiral Boats

The Seattle Chamber of Commerce after a second investigation, reverted to its former indorsement of the sale of the five Admiral-Oriental liners playing between Manila and Seattle, to R. Stanley Dollar.

Recently, according to an *Associated Press* dispatch, the Seattle Chamber of Commerce with-drew its indorsement of the sale of these vessels to the Dollar interests, following the announcement that Portland and Seattle groups had joined to bid for the vessels.

The new group is headed by George F. Thorndyke and W. C. Dawson of Seattle and includes the Columbia Pacific Shipping Company, which operates freighters out of Portland. The new group intends to bid $4,600,000 for the five ships, against the Dollar bid of $4,500,000. It is believed in local shipping circles, however, that if the Dollar bid, which is pending investigation by the Senate commerce committee, if not accepted by the shipping board, the board will be compelled to advertise for new bids. It has been disclosed by the shipping board that seven Admiral line freighters would be turned over to purchasers very soon.

Chairman O'Connor of the Shipping Board made it known that the board intends to eliminate the government from commercial shipping and ownership on the Pacific as soon as possible. Chairman O'Connor indicated that as soon as the sale of the five Admiral-Oriental liners had been consumated, the ten freighters of the American Far East Line, now operated out of San Francisco, will be advertised for sale.

Should the government transfer these ships to private ownerership, the only government shipping on the Pacific would be six freighters of the Pacific-Australia line and a number of tankers carrying fuel from the Pacific Coast to the Philippines for government vessels.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of	Cause No. 2767
PATRICK GILLEN,	Estate No. 622
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Patrick Gillen, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before Nov. 13, 1926, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

JAMES B. DAVIES.

May 13, 1926.

I'm Sitting On the Top of the World!

And I'll tell you why. A few days ago I made up a list of the things I needed for Spring and Summer, including clothes for the family, household goods, provisions, etc., and went to **Wing On's Spring Sale.** After making my purchases I was suprised to find that I have saved enough to buy several extra pieces of furniture for the home. You can save money, too——but you'll have to hurry because the sale closes on May 27th.

Wing On's for Economy

Prices Smashed During This Sale!

WING ON CO. (Shanghai) Ltd.

NANKING & CHEKIANG ROADS

Men and Events

Mr. W. S. Leonard, manufacturers' representative of Shanghai, is now in Hankow on business.

Eric Young, managing editor and proprieter of *The Japan Chronicle* (Kobe), arrived last Tuesday in Shanghai on the *Shanghai Maru*.

Mr. R. H. Gregory of the British American Tobacco Company, who has been on a trip to Hankow and Honan Province, has returned to Shanghai.

Dr. C. T. Wang who, after the Feng Yu-hsiang defeat in Peking, left the Captial, arrived in Shanghai several days ago. He is staying at his home in the French Concession.

Yu Yah-ching, president of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, left Shanghai this week with a party for Japan to attend the Japanese Electrical Exhibition at Tokyo.

Mr. P. H. Reimer, representative of the International Harvester Company of Chicago, whose office is with Anderson Meyer and Company of Shanghai is now in Hankow on business.

Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University, Shanghai, who is now in America, visited Dr. C. F. Reimer of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., during the week of May 1.

Mr. Ray L. Six who has been connected with the United Christian Missionary Society at Luchowfu (Hofei) Anhwei Province, departed this week for his home in Norman, Oklahoma.

The annual fall Regetta of the Shanghai Rowing Club is being held on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, May 21, 22 and 23rd., respectively at Henli. Indications point to a record-breaking attendance at the races.

B.A. Doran, representative in the Orient for the Chrysler motor car, arrived in Shanghai last Sunday on the *Empress of Canada* from Manila, to consult with Mark L. Moody, Inc., local distributors of the Chrysler car.

E. S. Williams, representative of the Western Electric Company, who has been assisting in the installation of the automatic telephone system of Tokyo, passed through Shanghai last week enroute to New York via Suez.

Lord and Lady Willingdon returned to Shanghai last Sunday after a holiday in Manila. They are shortly to leave for the North, where Lord Willingdon and his colleagues of the British Boxer Indemnity Commission will resume their investigations.

John R. Freeman, Jr., of the Bureau of Standards of the United States government, arrived in Shanghai recently accompanied be Mrs. Freeman. Mr. Freeman is the son of J.R. Freeman, Sr., who was formerly connected with the Whangpoo Conservancy Board here.

Mr. J. Merle Davis, general secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu, was the guest of honor at a tiffin given by the Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai at the Union Club on Monday, May 17, Mr. S. U. Zau presided and in addition to the address by Mr. Davis there was a talk by Mr. L. T. Chen of Shanghai.

Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York University and President of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, who spent some time in China studying the Chinese financial situation, delivered an address before the annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council at Charleston, S. C., on April 28, his subject being "The Problem of the Far East."

George S. Parker, president of the Parker Pen Company of Janesville, Wisc., accompanied by Mrs. Parker and their daughter, arrived last Friday in Shanghai from the South. Mr. Parker is making his third tour of the world visiting his various distributors and studying conditions in general. After a short stay in Shanghai they will proceed to America, making stops in Japan and Hawaii.

More than 40 Chinese passengers were killed in the wreck of a freight train on the Peking-Hankow Railway on Wednesday, May 12. The train which was wrecked was carrying the Extraterritorial Commission to Hankow and as a result the Commission was delayed for more than twenty hours in reaching Hankow. The wreck was caused by the defective condition of the railway track.

THE PEITAIHO AGENCY
R. T. EVANS B. C. EASTHAM
RENTALS & SALES ARRANGED
VICTORIA TERRACE TIENTSIN

Mr. Henry K. Norton of New York will have charge of the discussions pertaining to China and Far Eastern Affairs at the Institute of Politics to be conducted at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., July 29 to August 26 this year. Among the speakers dealing with subjects pertaining to China will be Prof. George H. Blakeslee of Clark University and Dr. C. F. Remer of Williams College and formerly of St. John's University, Shanghai.

Professor C. H. Meyers, a member of the Department of Plant Breeding of the New York State Agricultural College at Cornell University, arrived in China recently to be associated with the College of Agriculture and Forestry, Nanking University. Professor Meyers was accompanied by T.H. Shen, a student registered for his doctor's degree in plant breeding in the graduate school at Cornell. Mr. Shen will return to Cornell in the fall to complete his requirements for the doctor's degree.

Five American destroyers, the *Edsall, Macleish, Simson, Bulmer* and *McCormick* are now in Hankow on a brief visit prior to proceeding to Chefoo for summer target practice. They are members of the 39th Destroyer division and have a personnel of about 500 men. Admiral Williams, commander-in-chief of the American naval forces in the Far East, and Rear Admiral Hough commander of the U. S. Yangtsze Patrol, preceded the destroyers to Hankow on the *General Alava*. In addition to these ships the Yangtsze flagship *Isabel* is also in Hankow.

In a letter addressed to the British Boxer Indemnity Commission by the National Road Construction Association of China the latter organization avocates the use of the Boxer Indemnity for road construction in China. "Good roads are a harbinger of the development of education, industry and commerce and also the best means to solve the complex question of banditry and soldiery," states the letter, adding that the goods roads proposal is supported by a majority of people and various organizations in the different provinces of China.

A large party of guests attended a garden party given by the National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association at 1 Young Allen Court, Shanghai, last Monday afternoon, when members of the British Boxer Indemnity Commission were entertained. The guests of honor were Professor and Mrs. Soothill, Dame Adelaide Anderson, Lady Hosie and Dr. V.K. Ting. The gardens of the Y.W.C.A. compound were beautifully decorated with Chinese lanterns and music was furnished throughout the afternoon. The guests were invited to view the exhibit from schools of China which is being sent to Geneva for sale as a part of the movement to raise funds by the World Student Christian Federation.

The first joint entertainment presented by the Shanghai Intercollegeiate Entertainment Committee, will be held Saturday, May 22 at 1 p.m., at the Pacific Cinema, N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Among the items comprising the program are: Chinese Mandolin Solo, by a Fuhtan University student; a Modern Drama, by the China National University; "The Merchant of Venice", by Chi Sui Girls' School; Chinese Ancient Songs, by Kwang Hwa University students; "The Moon", by Chi Tze University students; a Piano and Vocal Solo by Miss Grace T.H. Wong; Sleight-of-hand performance by Prof. S.C. Lee and a piano solo by Miss Y. M. Ma of the Shanghai College of Commerce. Admission tickets may be obtained from any of the above universities at $2, $1 and 50 cents.

News from South China

Mr. Ho Ching Hoi, chief picket in charge of patrol boats of the Canton Strike Committee enforcing the boycott against Hongkong and Macao, in his report regarding the Portuguese seizure of a picket launch at Wanchai, near Macao, on April 26, charged that the launch had on board arms and other property worth more than $50,000. The Strike Committee has asked the Kuomintang to instruct their Commissioner for Foreign Affairs to protest against the seizure and negotiate for the release of the launch and the five pickets who were then on duty on board at the time.

Mr. Hu Han-min, Kuomintang Minister of Foreign Affairs in Canton, resumed active charge of his portfolio May 3. His return to power in Canton is being watched with utmost interest, as many Southern Chinese, while not necessarily supporting the Kuomintang Party, wish very much that the moderates should have control of the Canton regime in place of the extremes or Bolshevists. Mr. Wang Ching-wei, acting chairman of the Kuomintang, has again submitted another resignation. He is now on sick leave and has the intention of departing for either Moscow or the Straits so as to leave the active leadership of the party to Mr. Hu, whose re-election to succeed Mr. Wang is generally expected.

Dr. C. C. Wu, acting Mayor of Canton, without whose consent General Chiang Kai-shek recently dismissed General Wu Te Chen from the office of Police Commissioner, is still unwilling to withdraw the resignation which he submitted as a protest against Chiang action.

Koo Man-yu, a professor of Peking Government University who has had to depart elsewhere on account of anti-Red attitude of the allied troops of Marshals Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin, has arrived in Canton. He will be asked to take over the presidency of Kwangtung University.

Canton hears that General Tang Seng-chi, a pro-Kuomintang and Red militarist at Hunan, is being driven from Changsha, which he had captured a month ago upon his successful mutiny against Tuchun Chao Heng-te of the Province. Marshal Wu Pei-fu, who is assisting General Chao to regain control of Hunan, has decided to order an attack on the Kuomintang from five different directions, according to information given out by anti-Red channels. It is reported that General Ma Chi, a Kwangsi mercenary militarist, will command the vanguards against the Kuomintang from Hunan.

On May first the Third National Conference of Chinese Labor in session in Canton unveiled a tablet outside the Kuomintang Building to mark the place where the late Liao Chung-hoi, chief of the Labor Division of the Kuomintang, was assassinated by three anti-Reds on August 20 last. The late Mr. Liao was a former civil governor under the Kuomintang regime in Canton at one time and, when acting governor and labor chief, he helped his party and the workers by organizing a group of barbers to assist in destroying the west side of Canton City during the struggle between the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps and the Kuomintang troops on October 15, 1924. At the unveiling ceremony, Mrs. Liao Chung-hoi was also present, and she made a reply to the several addresses praising the meritorial service of her husband to his party.

The Kuomintang Army, 2nd Corps, sent to Pepa Hill to help suppressing the anti-Reds opposing Hunanese mercenaries going to Hunan to assist their comrades, have warned the anti-Reds that, unless they would come out from the woods to engage in an open fight, they would be burned down by the Army setting fire to the forest. Villages of anti-Reds around Wushek and in the neighborhood of Pepa Hill have been partially destroyed during the several encounters which took place the last few weeks.

Mrs. George Hsu Chien, wife of the acting chairman of the Canton Diplomatic Commission to Peking, has telegraphed to her many friends in Canton denying the recent report that her husband was shot by anti-Red agents while the Kuominchur Army was retreating from Peking to Nankow. Mrs. Hsu probably knows the whereabouts of her husband, who was one time president of the Sino-Russian College in Peking. This College has been closed since the occupation of the Northern Capital by allied troops who were against Bolshevism.

The late Wai Tak, a member of the Luen Yee Seamen's Club of Hongkong, a former Queen's College boy, was given a public funeral by the Kuomintang in Canton on April 30, in consideration of his service to the party. The late Mr. Wai helped his party in Shanghai, December 7, by assassinating General Hung Shao-lin, an anti-Red leader formerly with General Chen Chiung-ming army, while General Hung was a passenger on board the S. S. *President Pierce*, of which Mr. Wai was an interpreter. A Kuomintang representative read an address during the burial service.

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TO PUGET SOUND - ELECTRIFIED

Since May 3, the ricsha coolies in Canton have resumed their service. Their factions had a fight with one another on May 1 and 2 on the question of when to begin work after a holiday.

Much anxiety is being felt in connection with the coming Tenth Canton Athletic Meeting to be held on the campus of Kwangtung University, Canton, May 14, 15, and 17 and 18, when athletes from all institutions of learning in Canton and vicinity are expected to attend. There have been much comprehension and fear that the coming meeting may turn the track, field, and ball courts into a battle ground, because of the bad feelings one group has against the other—especially the Reds and the anti-Reds and the Christians and the anti-Christians. The students in Canton now have three separate unions with divergent political and religious opinions, and the Christians and the anti-Christians may come into an active conflict. In years past, either the Canton Christian College, the Pui Ying, or the Pui Ching School would get the championship of the meeting, and they were all Christian institutions. In the past, most of the officials of the meet were drawn from the Canton Y. M. C. A. and other Christian organizations, but this year the Christian organizations appear to be showing but little interest in the coming events.

Reports from Yingtak, one of the North River districts in Kwangtung, state that the mercenaries serving in the Kuomintang 2nd Army Corps now operating against anti-Red sympathizers around Pepa Hill, in addition to their destruction of a number of villages and small towns, have also captured a number of children whom they are now selling at prices ranging from $20 to $60. Many able to do so have consented to take over these children at these rates with the hope of ultimately returning them to their own parents.

The Canton Strike Committee, as requested by the Kuomintang, has issued an order fobidding strike pickets to enter premises of foreigners without permission. From a review of the boycott and strike trouble involving foreign individuals and institutions as made by the Kuomintang Commissioner of Civil Affiars, no large missionary institution appears to be able to escape some sort of trouble. In addition to the disorganization of missionary institutions in Swatow and vicinity, those around Canton proper have suffered likewise. The Canton Union Middle School, some 56 teachers and students of which were captured by anti-Chritian Kuomintang-ites on October 21 last, is still suffering from the outrage, as many parents have hesitated to place children with a school to which the local authorities, for military and religious reasons, would not afford protection. The Canton Hospital has had to close on account of labor tvranny, while the Canton Christian College, the Trinity College, and the Nursing School of Kung Yee are now facing attacks of Bolshevists action through Kuomintang organizations.

For the third time the authorities of Canton Christian College has replied to the Kuomintang Educational Commission that the institution cannot see its way to re-admit the three students recently dismissed for misconduct.

Chinese workers now residing in the several *fantan* gambling houses in Canton under the protection of the Strike Committee enforcing the boycott against Hongkong and Macao have been informally hinted at that they must soon be removed elsewhere in order to allow the gamblers to re-open their traffic, which may be again farmed out for the north side of Canton City by the Kuomintang for a revenue of $12,000 daily or upwards as the coming tender may bring. At the beginning of the "anti-imperialist" boycott last June, it happened that gambling in *fantan* was then prohibited for military reasons—to prevent too many persons without lawful means but gambling of support to congregate at Canton City, north side, and the many thousands of strikers returned to Canton from Shanghai were lodged in the scores of gambling houses then vacant. One of the places suggested for the workers has been Whampoa, of which the Strike Committee is agitating to make a trade port. For war funding purposes, the Kuomintang has decided to re-license all forms of gambilng.

M. Borodin, Soviet High Commissioner to South China, who has just returned to Canton from Moscow and Peking after a leave of absence of several months, will resume his post as high adviser to the Political Commission of the Kuomintang in Canton,

The market value of Canton treasury notes now having fallen to but 30 per cent of their face value, the Canton City Treasury has also decided to now accept them for payment of duty and other public dues only at that rate.

Canton, May 4, 1926.

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The Week in the Far East

The long discussions which have carried on between the political leaders regarding the formation of a new government were ended during the week under review by the acceptance by Dr. W.W. Yen of the Premiership and the compromise Cabinet which was announed. Dr. Yen had been urged by Marshal Wu Pei-fu constantly to resume the Premiership as head of the Regency Cabinet. His point was that Dr. Yen was Premier at the time of the October 1924 coup d' etat and that his resumption of office would be simply the picking up of the threads of Government where they were cut by that coup. Although Marshal Wu Pei-fu had the support in his contention of most of the other Yangtze leaders the Mukden group expressed itself with some reticence. This lack of support for Wu's plan is explained by (1) the Mukden group would rather see General Li Ching-lin as Premier; (2) they would not go so far toward approving the Tsao Kun regime as to see the man who was Premier under ex-President Tsao Kun in office or to see Tsao Kun's Constituion re-inforced.

The new Cabinet, as announced last week, consists of a medly of political and military parties, a compromise which was apparently made necessary by Wu Pei-fu's insistence upon an adherence to the Tsao Kun Constitution.

The list of the new Cabinet members, as it has been finally agreed upon, reads as follows:—

Dr. W. W. Yen, Premier.

Dr. Alfred Sze, Minister of Foreign Affairs (prior to his return to China, Dr. Yen will be in concurrent charge temporarily).

Mr. Chen Chien, Minister of Interior.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Minister of Finance.

General Chang Chin-hui, Minister of War.

Admiral Tu Shih-kuei, Minister of Navy.

Mr. Chang Kuo-kan, Minister of Justice.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Education.

Mr. Ckang Chi-tau, Minister of Communications.

Mr. Yang Wen-kai, Minister of Agricultural and Commerce.

Mr. Yang Hung-hsiang, Chief Secretary to the Cabinet.—Kuo Wen.

When Tsao Kun was driven from office by Feng Yu-hsiang, the Premier was Dr. W. W. Yen. As it is impossible to permit Tsao Kun to return to the Presidency, because such a course would involve the present *regime* in a confusion of political oppositions, the expedient was hit upon of getting back the last Premier of his *regime* and therefore giving the impression of continuity of office. This would mean legally that all the acts of the government between the arrest of Tsao Kun and the present day are null and void and meaningless. The bearing of such a course on foreign affairs is obvious to foreigners, but it is doubtful whether the Chinese will recognize the logic of events.

Foreign Affairs

Dr. W. W. Yen has had a varied career in China. He is an independent, connected with no party, and is regardes as a specialist in maintaining foreign contacts. Born in 1877, he was graduated from St. John's University and from the University of Virginia. He has long had a connection with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has served as Minister in Germany and Denmark. He was recently appointed Minister to the of Court St. James with ambassadorial rank.

Dr. Alfred Sze, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Cabinet, is at present Chinese Minister to the United States. He was at one time Minister to the Court of St. James. It is very improbable that he will return to China to take up his post and his appointment was evidently made with the specific intention of keeping the post closed so that Dr. Yen might act as Minister of Foreign Affairs without antagonizing all the candidates for that position. It was expected that Dr. Wellington Koo would be given that post, but Dr. Yen would not accept the Premiership under any arrangements other than those announced.

Mr. Chen Chien was the Fengtien Governor of Kiangsu during the Fengtien *regime* in this province. He is one of the most important civilian personalities in the Fengtien party.

Finance, War and Navy

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo was formerly Minister to the United States and the Court of St. James. He has been Minister of Foreign Affairs and Acting Premier. His appointment as Minister of Finance comes somewhat as a surprise as he has had no former relationships with that

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department of the Government. He is a member of the Chihli Party and his appointment is due to the influence of Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

General Chang Chin-hui, the Minister of War, is a former member of the Fengtien party who has close affiliations with the Chihli party. He is said to have been responsible for Marshal Chang Tso-lin's defeat in the first Chihli-Fengtien war. Recently he has been most active in the formation of the Chihli-Fengtien alliance.

Admiral Tu Shih-kuei is a Chihli partisan who was formerly associated with Marshal Wu Pei-fu and Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan.

Judicial and Educational

Mr. Chang Kuo-kan was Minister of Justice in the old Tsao Kun-W. W. Yen Cabinet. He is a member of the Tsensheuhui and is very active in political circles. The Tsensheuhui is the party of the former adherents of Chen Chun-hsuan, the Tiger Viceroy.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui is the foremost jurist of China and is the head of the Chinese delegation of the Extraterritoriality Commission. He studied in Great Britain, the United States and Germany.

Mr. Chang Chi-tan has been Minister of Communications before. He is the most active politician in the Chihli party and has been in charge of Marshal Wu Pei-fu's foreign policy.

Mr. Yang Wen-kai, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, is a Sun Chuan-fang adherent, the only recognition given to Marshal Sun in the new dispensation.

Extrality Commission Leave Peking

The Commission on Extraterritoriality, which has been held in Peking practically all winter, departed from the Capital on May 4 for Hankow, where they arrived on Friday, May 13. Hankow is their first stop on their journey to various cities in China for the purpose of investigating the judicial and court systems. At Hankow the Commission was entertained at a dinner given by Marshal Wu Pei-fu at the Chinese Merchants' Club, attended by all the foreign consuls of the port and a large number of leading Chinese officials, including Tupan Chen Kia-mu. "It is stated in the Chinese Classics" said Marshal Wu Pei-fu in his address to the delegates, "that in ancient days, when a foreigner wants to come to the country, he must first of all find out what is prohibitive in the land and when he enters the territory, he must then study and learn its traditions and customs. But now foreigners come to China ignoring entirely this practise of ancient China and enjoying special privileges and rights." Marshal Wu declared that the special extraterritorial rights enjoyed by foreigners have led to "profound dissatisfaction and ill-feeling" on the part of the Chinese people. "It is my sincere hope, therefore", he concluded, "that after making an investigation of existing judicial conditions in China, the Commission will do their best to remove this obstacle to the promotion of friendly relations between China and the foreign Powers."

The schedule of the Commission, after leaving Hankow, as given by the *Hankow Herald*, is as follows:

From Hankow to Kinkiang, Nanchang and Nanking, after which they will proceed to Shanghai for an investigation of the Chinese courts and the administration of justice there. Then the Commission will proceed to the North stopping en route at Tsingtao. They will then go to Dairen by steamer and following an inspection of the courts in Mukden and Harbin will return to Tientsin for an investigation there. The Commission expects to return to Peking about June 10 when the final session will be held. Whether any of the members of the Commission will go to Canton is still problematical. However, it is stated that in spite of the refusal of the Canton government to invite the Commission as a whole, some of the members may visit that port later as individuals if not as members of the Commission.

W.W. Yen Has Difficulties

Indications in Peking point out a difficult path for the new Premier Dr. W.W. Yen, according to late reports. Because of military and political reasons, many of the newly appointed ministers are refusing to accept the posts, making an embarrassing situation. In a *United Press* dispatch from Peking this week, it is stated that the new Premier is abandoned by all those who were appointed to fill ministerial posts and that he intends to carry on himself one way or another. "A tone of profound pessimism continues to prevail throughout officialdom," continues the report, "and the general opinion of the press seems to be that Dr. Yen has blundered badly and cannot succeed unless he obtains Mukden support."

Premier Yen has notified the Legations that he has assumed the duties of Minister or Foreign Affairs pending the arrival from the United States of Alfred Sze. It is understood that the Premier intends to make new appointments until all portfolios have been accepted.

From the Chinese Press

Peking, May 12.—The personel of Dr. W. W. Yen's Ministry has been definitely decided upon as follows: Dr. W. W. Yen, Premier; Mr. Alfred Sze, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Education, all belonging to the Independent Party; Dr. Cheng Chien, Minister of the Interior, and General Chang Ching-hui, Minister of War, who belong to the Fengtien faction; Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister of Finance, Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei, Minister of the Navy, Mr. Chang Kuo-kan, Minister of Justice, and Mr. Chang Chi-tan, Minister of Communications. who belong to the old Chihli faction, and Mr. Wang Wen-kai, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, belonging to Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's faction, and Mr. Yang Hung-hsiang, chief secretary to the Cabinet.

Tokyo, May 13.—A special envoy of the Vatican of Rome was received in audience by Prince Regent yesterday, when the former presented to His Royal Highness a message. It is reported that the Roman envoy stated that the Vatican wished that Japan would send a religious minister to Rome.

Peking, May 13.—The office of the Cabinet has been removed to the Huai Jen Tang Building. As no money was left by the former cabinet of General Chia Teh-yao, Dr. W. W. Yen, the new Premier, has paid $20,000 out of his own funds to meet the immediate needs of the office.

Peking, May 13.—The financial scheme of the new Cabinet still lies in raising funds from the proposed 2.5 per cent custom surtax by completing the work of the Special Tariff Conference, and also from public loans which shall be floated according to what has been proposed by Mr. Ho Teh-ao's cabinet. A telegram circulated on May 11 by the Chinese Delegation to the Conference is considered as an indication of such a scheme. General Chang Chung-chang of Shantung, speaking to Dr. W. W. Yen before his departure from Peking, demanded that the Government raise $800,000 daily for the rations of his troops.

Shanghai, May 13.—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, Commander-in-chief of the Five Southeastern Provinces, has instructed the Educational Commissioner of Kiangsu not to allow any students to join any political party, and that any one who has joined any such party be asked to resign from it immediately.

Peking, May 14.—Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, new Minister of Finance, today left Peking for Tientsin, declaring that as his consent had not been secured beforehand with respect to the new portfolio of finance offered him, he regrets his inability to render any assistamce at present.

Hankow, May 14.—The first, second and third Divisions of Hunan, according to report received here, have joined together into an army calling itself the Defence Force of Hunan and has elected General Chao Heng-ti, former Civil Governor of Hunan as Commander in Chief with General Ho Yao-chu as Assistant Commander. Prior to the arrival of General Chao, who-is reported to be in Shanghai following his trip to Japan, General Yeh Kai-hsin, a lieutenant of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, will hold the post for the time being.

Shanghai, May 15.—Dr. V. K. Ting, Co-director with Marshal Sun Chung-fang, of the Shanghai-Woosung Special Administrative District, according to report, has been instructed to proceed with the rendition of the International Mixed Court at Shanghai. It is reported that Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, has recently held conversations with the local Consular Body on the subject.

Tokyo, May 15.—Mr. T. Yatabe, recently appointed Japanese Consul-General at Tsingtao, has departed for his new post.

Shanghai, May 16.—The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has received instructions from Nanking to the effect that owing to protests against the new fishing tax recently instuted, that the tax shortly will be cancelled.

Shanghai, May 16.—The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has received instructions from Marshal Sun Chuan-fang to the effect that all future purchases of sulphur for the production of matches must come through the Provincial Sulphur Bureau at Nanking and that no further private purchases will be permitted.

Tsinanfu, May 16.—The followers of Gen. Chang Chung-chang, tupan of Shantung, are urging him to quickly return to the capital from Peking and Tientsin owing to the disturbed political situation. One report has it that Gen. Pi Shou-chan's troops here are to be amalgamated with the Mukden army in the Northeast and another report has it that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang of Kiangsu is preparing to attack the Shantung tuchun.

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GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

May 15—While the general strike in England has been settled there are indications that questions arising out of the cessation of the stoppage will give serious trouble to the government not the least of which will be the difficulty of taking the strikers back to their old jobs——President von Hindenburg has accepted the resignation of the German Chancellor, Herr Luther——While the situation in Poland has not been precisely defined it would seem that the *coup d'etat* which has taken place was the work of the Socialist group——The Japanese government has extended an invitation to the Spanish aviator at Manila to continue their flight to Tokyo——The Japanese press reports that a reorganization of the Japanese cabinet is likely to take place early in June——A passenger by the name of Love, travelling to America by the str. *President Jefferson*, stepped from the quay in the dark and was drowned at Yokohama harbor——Some anxiety is felt over the fate of the airship *Norge* which made the trip to the North pole and back this week: she has not answered wireless signals sent out for eleven and a half hours——Dr. W. W. Yen is not having the best of times forming his new cabinet: only two appointees, besides himself, are in Peking, and they seem to be none too happy about it——Admiral Li Ting-hsin has declined the portfolio for the Navy, which has now been offered to Admiral Ti Shih-kuei.

May 16—A change for the better came over the strike situation in England during the week-end, as a result of which the railway and dockers' strikes have been settled ——The revolution in Poland has been a complete success, the Government having resigned and Marshal Pilsudski being in complete control of the situation——The airship *Norge* which last week flew over the North Pole and which was creating some anxiety owing to its being overdue in Alaska, has been found——The reassumption of the general printing trade in Great Britain has been arranged on a day-to-day basis——At a sitting of the Committee, appointed to deal with the composition of the Council of the League of Nations, the Spanish delegate has declared that if Spain were not given a permanent seat, she could consider further cooperation with the League futile——The Sterling exchange on New York reached par on Saturday for the first time since the early days of the War——It is reported that two of the absent cabinet ministers will return to Peking——The recent fatal accident on the Peking Hankow Railway is reported to have been due to the removal of cross-ties for firewood——Dr. W. W. Yen, while emphasizing that his assumption of the premiership was a result of outside pressure, is hopeful forming an adequate ministry.

May 17—The news that the *Norge* has been found safe has occasioned rejoicings in Italy and Norway——The revolution in Poland has apparently ended with Marshal Pilsudski firmly in the saddle——A new cabinet is being formed in Germany, with Dr. Marx as the premier—— Arrangements are being made in France for the purpose of defending the franc from foreign attacks——The death is reported of Mehmed VI, former Sultan of Turkey——A settlement has been arrived at in connection with the printers' strike in England——The Spanish aviator, if the aeroplane at Tinpak can be repaired, will probably return to Spain *via* Siberia——Owing to the abnormal cold spell damage has been done in Japan to the mulberry trees to the extent of Yen 8,000,000.

May 18—The *Norge*, after a severe gale in the Artic, is safe ——An American priest, the Papal Nuncio to Mexico, has been expelled——Lord Willingdon is reported in line for Governor-General of Canada. He at present heads the British Boxer Indemnity Commission in China——Severe floods have taken place in Italy attended by casualities—— A bomb explodes outside the American Embassy in Buenos Aires apparently as a protest against a trial in U.S.—— The Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden leave for a visit in America.

American Industrial Films Shown

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce hall was full last Friday night when the exhibition of American industrial films was held under the auspices of the Chinese Chamber and the American Chamber of Commerce. The two principle films were "The Yoke of the Past," showing the development of American agriculture, and "The Romance of Paint and Varnish," showing the many sides of this important business. Both films were brought to China by Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, who recently returned to his post in China from an extended visit to the United States.

New Books and Publications

Conditions in England

The State Of England: By A Gentleman With a Duster: London & New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

In the middle of the last century, Disraeli announced that the England had attained its meridian, and no further progress was there in store for her. He further suggested the transfer of the seat of the Empire from London to India. The subsequent events proved that the Jewish statesman was wrong and England still had a store of vitality left. The letters of the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, during the war, (Mr. Page), are full of this optimisim which was justified by the heroic sacrifices made by the English nation during the war. Still, nations live and pass away according to certain immutable moral and spiritual laws, Even in England there are many thinkers who feel that the British character is degenerating; on the other hand there are many eminent men in the Empire who believe that the future of England is full of hope, and a greater destiny awaits her. It is clear that since the close of the Victorian era England has not made any remarkable contribution to art, poetry, science, philosophy or religion. The writer's own experience is that the class of the Englishmen who used to come to India in the Victorian era and who were universally loved by the people are few and far between now.

The book under review paints a very gloomy picture of the future of the British Empire. The vulnerability of England is clear. She has to depend for her daily necessities of life on other countries. Before the war her home exports were some £160,000,000 less than her foreign imports; they are now some £350,000,000 less than those imports. She is no longer industrially supreme in the world. Her labor is insane and has forgotten all economic principles. Being no longer mistress of the world market, she is facing unemployment.

"Millions of the proud English living like dogs! Millions of the great English half-starved and ragged! Millions of the people .... living from hand to mouth, not knowing where the next meal was coming from, and as ignorant of all those things that make the civilized Europeans as any peasant in Korea or any negro in the Darkest Africa!"

The author is neither a socialist nor a Communist. He is a pure Englishman who is sorry for the state of his dear country. He thinks that the Rich who have leisures and means and must lead examplary lives are morally insolvent. It is not only that they contemptously ignore the whole field of religion, but they make no bones at all about treating the culture of the mind as an affectation. They are leading the whole nation into the anarchy of materialism.

The literature of England, to-day, is unhealthy and decadent. "The last novel I have read," writes the author, "written by a woman, ... tells the story of young children going to commit adultry with great scoundrals."

"No one now-a-days seems able to advertise a box of chocolate without calling the world's attention to a woman's ankle and cigarettes would apparantly go unsmoked unless the picture of a girl showing her knees was forever confronting the public. The whole public atmosphere of our cities and of our times reeks of the brothel."

The facts given in the book are no doubt somewhat exaggerated, and an emphasis laid only on the weak points of England. What is here said about England is true about all the western countries, and may be true of the chief eastern countries as well, in the near future. But the book is an important document deserving a serious attention. It is thought provoking and serious, and must not go unnoticed.

The said condition of the West is the result of the wrong thinking. They think that there is no life after death, and the only aim of life is to enjoy as much of the sensual pleasure as possible; and no distinction is made between the lower and higher natures. Man is a progressive being and he lowers himself to the level of dogs and pigs if he imagines the physical pleasure as the only goal of life. He drags humanity back with him when he surrenders to the inclinations of his lower nature; he helps humanity forward when he strives to be a nobler creature. He is to choose truth instead of ignorance, courage instead of cowardice, temperance instead of sensuality, faith instead of doubt, love instead of enmity. The real progress of a man depends on the extent to which he is willing to sacrifice his time and energy to the cultivation of Truth, Beauty and Virtue.

H, P. Shastri

Shanghai May 17, 1926

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American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price May 6th.	Sale Price May 13th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity May 13th.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan	8	Oct. 1, 1952	101½	101	7.90
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	98½	98½	7.65
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101	101⅛	6.85
Argentine Government Ser. "A"	6	Sept. 1, 1957	99	99	6.05
German Government S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	103	103½	6.70
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1943	101	100⅞	5.90
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	97¾	97¼	7.20
Can. Pac. R.R. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	84	85½	4.68
Belgian Government S. F. Loan	6	Jan. 1, 1955	84	84½	7.30
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures	7	Jan. 1, 1943	99¼	99¼	7.10
German General Electric Co. S.F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	98	98	7.20
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan	7	Feb. 1, 1945	95¾	95¼	7.45
Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan	6	July 1, 1966	97⅛	97½	6.15
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	94⅜	94⅜	6.60
Republic of Haiti	6	Oct. 1, 1952	97⅜	97½	6.20
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	97½	98	7.70
Kingdon of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1951	94⅝	99¼	7.90

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Since the issue of our last report the market continued firm towards the middle of the week when a reaction set in bringing prices down by about Tls. 0.75 and which is due in a great measure to "longs" desiring to realize their local stocks which have been accumulating for some time past, and there being little or insufficient demand to absorb offerings even at favorable rates, engendered a somewhat weaker tendency at the close.

There is no doubt that the "shorts" will avail themselves of the opportunity to depress prices as much as conditions will permit but when taking into consideration the steadiness experienced so far in the rates of Mid-Americans, Indians and Sampin coupled with the favorable outlook for the time being in the cotton markets of the world, it may be reasonably deduced that prices here have about reached their lowest level and that a reaction upward may sooner or later make itself felt.

Yarn:—Fulctuations in the yarn market during the past week have been nervous and erratic but the tendency on the whole has been on the easy side. In all some 10,000 bales of local spinnings have been booked for export to Szechuen, Kiangse, Canton, Swatow, Ningpo, Hankow and other interior ports. Regarding the future course of the market, a conservative policy appears to be desirable for the immediate future, and the situation continues to hinge on the action of the local professional operators and in our opinion, we believe that purchases on breaks are likely to lead to profitable results.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	9.47
American-Middling last reported	9.98

Tone of market, *Steady*.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	18.85 Spot.
	18.35 July.
	17.41 Oct.
	17.50 Dec.
	17.44 Jan.
	17.55 Mar.

Tone of the market:—*Firm*.

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, May	.250
Fine Oomra, May	.316
Fully Good Broach, May	.338

Tone of the market:—*Firm*.

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot ex wharf	30.00
Shanghai, Spot	29.25
M. Ginned, Spot	29.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	28.00
Ningpo, Spot	28.30

Tone of the market:—*Steady*

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, May 19, 1926.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since the date of our last circular, the price of Bar Silver in London has declined ¼d. ready and $\frac{5}{16}$d. forward, today's quotations being respectively 30d and 29⅞d. The official T/T rate on London has during the same period fallen from 2/11⅛d to 2/11d. The exchange market has ruled quiet with still very little export paper offering. The market closes uncertain with the following rates for Gold remittances, near delivery available. Sterling T/T 2/11⅜, G$71¾ Yen 65⅛. 4 m/s export paper could be placed, Sterling 3/0$\frac{5}{16}$, G$73⅛

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls 68,521,000 an increase of Tls. 1,311,000.

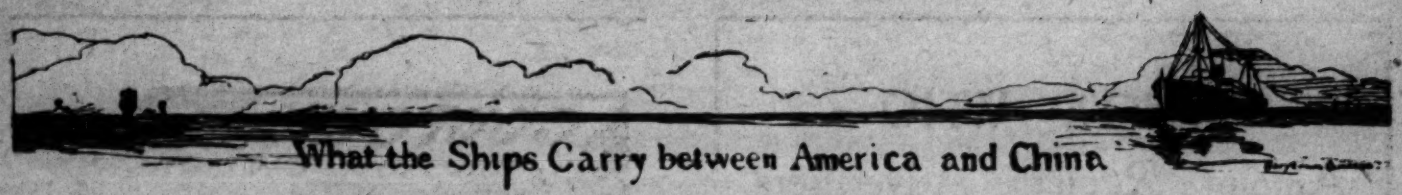
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 65,090,000 an increase of $ 1,350,000.

Estimated value Tls. 115,385,000 as against Tls. 97,198,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for April	Thursday May 13	Friday May 14	Satur. May 15	Mon. May 17	Tues. May 18	Wednesday May 19
Bk's selling rates		*opening* 2/11¼ *closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/10.799	2/11	2/11	2/11¼	2/11¼	2/11	2/11
O/Dfits, ,,	—	2/11 $\frac{7}{16}$ / 2/11 $\frac{1}{16}$	2/11 $\frac{1}{16}$	2/11 $\frac{1}{16}$	2/11 $\frac{5}{16}$	2/11 $\frac{1}{16}$	2/11 $\frac{1}{16}$
4m/s ,,	—	2.11½ 2.11¼	2/11¼	2/11⅜	2/11⅜	2/11¼	2/11¼
T/T India	186.000	196¼ 194¾	194¾	196¼	196¼	194¾	194¾
T/T France	2,077.826	2270 2250	2260	2335	2360	2350	2580
T/T N. Y.	72.288	71½ 71	71	71½	71½	71	71
T/T Hong	77.435	77½ 77	77	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
T/T Japan	66.467	66¼ 66⅜	66¼	65¾	66	66¼	66¼
T/T Batavia	176.571	176¾ 175¾	175¼	176¾	176¾	175¾	175¼
T/T Strats	80.712	79 79½	79½	79	79	79¼	79¼
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/11.816	3/0⅜ 3/0⅛ / 3/0⅜ 3/0⅜	3/0⅜	3/0⅜	3/0⅜	3/0⅜	3/0⅜
4m/s ,, D/P	—		3/0⅛	3/0⅜	3/0⅜	3/0⅛	3/0⅜
4m/s ,, D/A	30/.149	3/0 $\frac{11}{16}$ / 3/0 $\frac{7}{16}$	3/0 $\frac{7}{16}$	3/0 $\frac{7}{16}$	3/0 $\frac{11}{16}$	3/0 $\frac{7}{16}$	3/0 $\frac{11}{16}$
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,165.174	2370 2350	2360	2435	2460	2450	2710
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	72.402	73½ 73	73	73⅞	73⅜	73½	73½
4m/s ,, Does	—	73½ 73¼	73¼	74⅛	74	73½	73⅜

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	May 13	May 14	May 15	May 17	May 18	May 19
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	30 $\frac{5}{16}$	30 $\frac{3}{16}$	30 $\frac{5}{16}$	30 $\frac{1}{16}$	30 $\frac{1}{16}$	30
**N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.65⅜	G.$.65	G.$.65¼	G.$.65½	G.$.65	G.$.65
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	319.70	315.80	317.60	317.90	316.80	317.70
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.0	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.75	71.70	71.6375	71.65	71.5625	71.475
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	5%	5%	4%	5%	5%	5½%
*Closing Priece in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 167.91
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 486⅛
London open Market of Dis. 3 ms/.	4⅛%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 $\frac{9}{32}$
,, 4 ,,	4⅛%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/2⅛
,, 6 ,,	4⅛%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/11 $\frac{31}{32}$



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S. S. Mayobashi Maru, March 30.
To Providence.
Silk, Waste:
Other Ports Bls. 40 Pls. 50
To Philadelphia.
Skins, Goat, Untanned ,, 268
To Baltimore.
Straw Braid, White ... ,, 31
To New York.
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, other Ports,
Bls. 50 ..... ,, 50.62
Antimony Regulus ... ,, 5,612
Hides, Buffa'o ..... ,, 644
Intestines, Pigs', Salted. ,, 11
Skins, Goat, Untanned ,, 274

S. S. Alabama Maru, April 5.
To Tacoma.
Oil, Cotton Seed..... Pls. 1,547
To Charleston.
Hair, Human..... ,, 41
To Minnesota.
Fans, Straw ..... Pcs. 35,000
To Phillipsburg.
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, S'hai Bls. 100 Pls. 80
To New York.
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, other Ports
Bls. 40..... Pls. 40.54

S. S. President Jackson, April 13.
To Vancouver.
Umbrellas, Paper ..... Pcs. 2,426
To Seattle.
Silk Pongees, Shantung Pls. 4.42
Fire-crackers ..... ,, 38
Walnuts, Kernels..... ,, 289
Umbrellas, Paper ..... Pcs. 6,780
To Houston.
Hair, Human..... Pls. 53
To Anharbor.
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 565
To Whitehall.
Silk, Waste:
Other Ports, Bls. 120 Pls. 150
To Philadelphia.
Jute ..... ,, 505
To Boston.
Silk Waste:
Shanghai....Bls. 31 ,, 101.86
Silk, Waste:
Other Ports..Bls. 13 ,, 42.87
To Buffalo.
Intestines, Pigs', Salted ,, 22
,, Sheep's, ,, ,, 49
To Chicago.
Chinaware, Coarse .... ,, 18
Carpets .....Hk. Tls. 1,969
To New York.
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, other Ports,
Bls. 270..... Pls. 216.00
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, other Ports
Bls. 20..... ,, 20.14
Silk Pongees, Honan.. ,, 24.25
,, ,, Shantung ,, 8.63
,, Embroidery ..... ,, 0.80
Brassware..... ,, 14
Bristles ..... ,, 3
Hair, Human..... ,, 150
Intestines, Pigs', Salted ,, 145
,, Sheep's, ,, ,, 15
Straw Braid, Fancy... ,, 25
Hats, Hemp ..... Pcs. 1,153
Skins, Lamb..... ,, 4,232
,, Marmot..... ,, 42,572
Carpets .....Hk. Tls. 19,543

S. S. President Cleveland, April 14.
To San Francisco.
Silk Piece Goods .... Pls. 9.07
,, Pongees, Shanghai ,, 0.95
Tea, Black, Kiukiang.. ,, 49
,, ,, other Prots ,, 2
Tea, Green:
Hyson, Shanghai.... ,, 6
Brassware ..... ,, 83
Cotton Rags..... ,, 618
Egg Albumen, Dried .. ,, 87
,, ,, Moiat.. ,, 291
,, Yolk, Moist .... ,, 531
,, Whole, Frozen .. ,, 1,752
Intestines, Pigs'. Salted ,, 84
,, Goats', ,, ,, 16
Oil, Wood ..... ,, 9,648
Tallow, Vegetable .... ,, 441
Woodware ..... ,, 31
Umbrellas, Paper ..... Pcs. 3,300
Carpets .....Hk. Tls. 3,726
To Los Angeles.
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 948
To Charleston.
Hair, Human..... Pls. 441
To Houston.
Hair, Human ..... Pls. 133
To Philadelphia.
Skins, Goat, Untanned Pls 1,361
To Baltimore
Bristles ..... Pls. 17
To Boston.
Skins, Goat, Untanned Pls, 289
To Chicago.
Silk, Raw, Steam Fillature:
White, S'hai, Bls.20 Pls. 20.01
To New York.
Silk Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai Bls.60 Pls 59.89
,, other Ports ,, 60 ,, 52.00
Yellow Shanghai ,. 20 ,, 19.93
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 50 ,, 50.95
Silk Piece Goods .... ,, 1.89
,, Pongees, Shantung ,, 10.50
Antimony, Oxide..... ,, 1,680
Brassware ..... ,, 74
Bristles..... ,, 83
Cotton Waste..... ,, 311
Egg Albumen, Dried.. ,, 352
Feathers ..... ,, 181
Intestines, Pigs', Salted ,, 75
,, Sheep's ,, ,, 49
Skins, Goat, Untanned ,, 509
Tallow, Vegetable .... ,, 482
Skins, Mouffion ..... Pcs. 5,150
Carpets .....Hk. Tls. 17,362

S. S. Yokohama Maru, April 17.
To Seattle.
Antimony Regulus.... Pls. 168
Oil, Wood ..... ,, 5,291
Eggs, Fresh..... Mille 10
To Phillipsburg.
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, other Ports Bls.45 Pls. 36
To New York.
Brassware..... Pls. 24

S. S. Belgium Maru, April 22.
from U. S. of America.
Cotton, Raw, Amea, .. Pls. 7,450

S. S. Silvertelm, April 24.
from U. S. of America.
Brass Screws ..... Pls. 7
Leadfoil and Tinfoil ... ,, 39
Acid, Unclassed ..... ,, 12
Flour, Wheat..... ,, 1,066
Grease ..... ,, 69
Gum, Rosin..... ,, 22.35
Paper, Coated ..... ,, 532
Tobacco, Leaf ..... ,, 6000
Canned Sardines..... Doz. 1,600
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls. 7,883
Turpentine, Vegetable ,, 169
Varnish ..... ,, 54
Machinery .....Hk. Tls. 5,480

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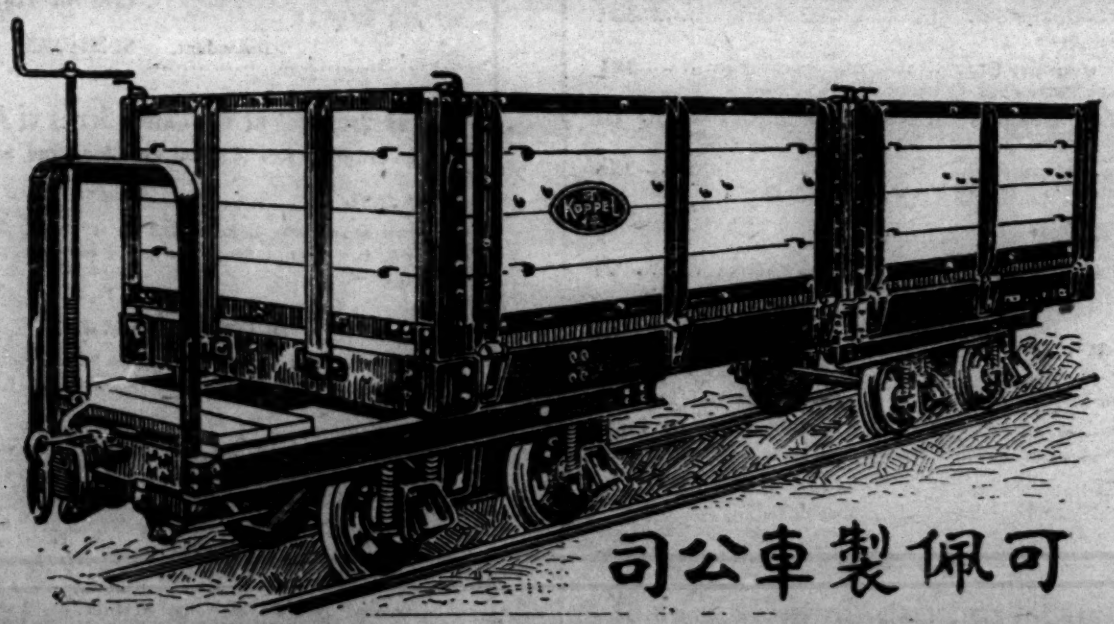

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In the United States Court for China

RUTH SULLIVAN,	Plaintiff.	Cause No. 2781
vs.		Civil No. 1107
BERNARD SULLIVAN,	Defendant.	SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Bernard Sullivan,

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) **WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, May 17, 1926.**

W. A. Chapman
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

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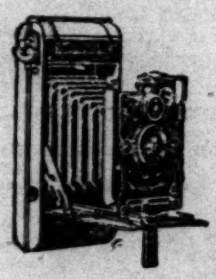

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